

ALLIES QUERY HOW LONG GREECE WILL KEEP FROM ACTION

Tell Premier They've No
Military Interest To
Defend Thessaly

SALONICA SECURE

British Shell Kavalla When
Forts Handed Over
To Bulgarians

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Athens, August 27.—An unconfirmed report states that the Bulgarian troops operating in the region of Kavalla are 70,000 strong. They are treating the Greek population in a most shameful manner and are installing Bulgarian authorities. There are no Germans with them.

The British, French and Russian Ministers visited the Premier, today and inquired how long Greece would passively countenance the advance of the Bulgarians. They added that the Entente has no military interest to defend Central Thessaly against the invaders, as there was no risk of cutting off Salonica, which is supplied from the sea.

Salonica, August 27.—The Bulgarians entered Kavalla on the 25th. All the forts, with one exception, were transferred to them, with their armament and munitions intact, in accordance with orders received by the Greek Commander from Athens on the 22nd.

British war-ships immediately bombarded the forts and it is improbable that much of them is left, as their position was known. Seven Greek officers, who escaped from Kavalla in a boat, have arrived at Thessalonica and joined a volunteer battalion which is being formed for service against the Bulgarians.

Heavy Allied Bombardment
Paris, August 28.—While there is no great change in the situation on the Macedonian front, excellent work has been performed by the Allied troops in steadily consolidating their recent gains and weakening the German-Bulgarian defences by heavily shelling the whole hostile line.

An official despatch from Salonica reports: British monitors bombarded enemy detachments reported at the mouth of the River Struma. There was a reciprocal bombardment from the River Struma to Jumnica.

The Serbians made considerable progress near Varnik, on the road from Banica to Ostrovo and repulsed three attacks made by the Bulgarians which succeeded a violent artillery preparation. An intense artillery duel continues.

The Bulgarians occupied several localities which the Greeks abandoned west of Kavalla. The Serbs made important advances in the region of Kukuruz, repeatedly defeating the enemy.

Silence Bulgarian Guns
London, August 28.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: Our artillery silenced that of the enemy on the Dolran front. The Bulgarians shelled Mekes, on the Struma front.

A Bulgarian official communiqué admits that three Russian sea-planes have bombed the town and harbor of Varna.

General Dousmanis, the late Greek Chief of Staff and his assistant, Colonel Metaxas, who has also been dismissed, were responsible for the surrender of the forts, including Fort Rupel, to Bulgaria. The Paris newspapers regard their dismissal hopefully and say that they are the first victims of the commencement of the national awakening of Greece.

Bulgars Are Advancing On Struma's East Bank

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 27.—Balkan theater.—Bulgarian forces advancing on the eastern bank of the Struma are approaching the mouth of the river. The Serbian attacks against the Bulgarian positions on the Moglena front failed.

Official Bulgarian report.—Bulgarian headquarters, August 25.—The offensive of the right wing is going on in the Moglena district.

(Continued on Page 2)

American Commercial Associations In China Protest at Censorship

Consul General Sammons Also
Forwards Report On
British Action

Officials of American commercial organizations in China yesterday drafted protests against the censorship placed on American mails arriving Sunday on the Empress of Russia. The protests referred to the acts of the British officials as "intolerable and a serious hindrance to trade." U. S. Consul General Sammons prepared a complete report on the opening of the mail which he has forwarded to the State Department.

At the American consulate yesterday afternoon twenty-seven protests from American individuals and firms had been received. An amusing incident of the affair was the receipt of a number of protests from British subjects who received censored mail from the States on Monday morning. They were under the impression that the mail had been opened by the U. S. Postal Agency heads in Shanghai—"which was a horse of an entirely different color," as one American put it.

The protests of the American commercial bodies here will be forwarded to the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington as well as to the State Department.

Customs Officials Now Dispose of Seized Opium By Dumping It in Sea

Revenue Cruiser Takes Several
Thousand Pounds of Drug
On Last Voyage

The Customs have hit on a new way of getting rid of opium seized by them. Burning it is rather a slow and tedious process. Yesterday, the Customs revenue cruiser steamed down the Whangpoo, carrying, besides her usual complement, Deputy Commissioner A. Schmidt of the Customs, a representative of the Opium Combine, some newspaper men and others interested in the business.

In her holds was stowed away several thousand pounds of opium—extra special, not so good and somewhat indifferent, but opium all the same, nabbed by keen-nosed Customs officers within the port of Shanghai. The cruiser is going to take it all well out to sea and dump it overboard in water too deep for divers to work in and scattered at such intervals that it would never be profitable to work the underwater claim.

In this way, it is understood, the Customs intend to dispose of all the opium confiscated in future, whenever there is sufficient on hand to warrant the cruiser making a trip. No, we have not looked into the possible effects upon shrimps, soles, oysters, arapaima and other well-known denizens of the deep.

The Opium Combine are still hanging on to their big haul. They have been given permission to destroy it as they think best and intend doing so, but the mode of execution is as yet undecided.

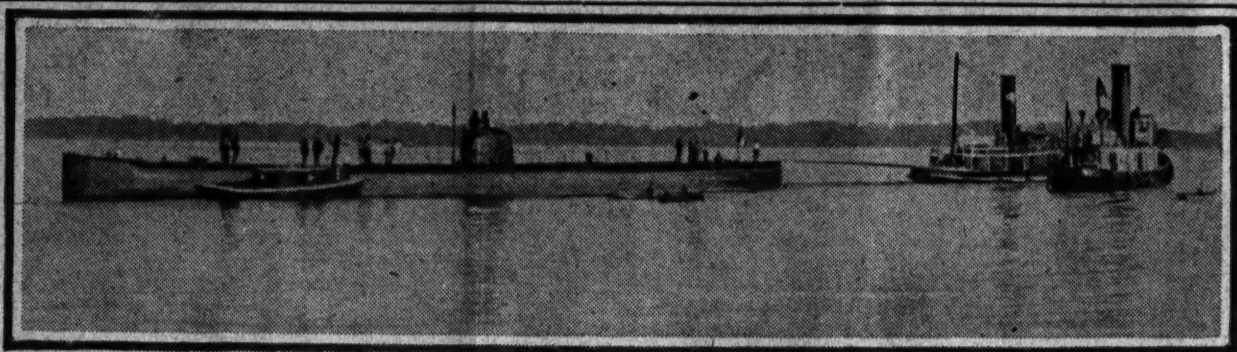
A CORRECTION

Mr. E. K. Howe, manager of the Robert Dollar Co., who has now returned from a trip to Northern ports, said yesterday that the recent announcement issued by the Y.M.C.A. and published in THE CHINA PRESS, to the effect that the company was establishing a limited number of scholarships for Chinese boys, was without his authority; that the matter had been tentatively discussed, but no decision had been reached, but that now, owing to premature publication, the whole plan had been dropped.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—
1. March, "Southern Sweetheart" Johnson
2. Overture, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Solree d'Ete" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "The Bohemian Girl" Baile
5. Song, "The Maid of Malabar" Adams
6. Selection, "The Spring Chicken" Caryl
A. de Kroyer,
Conductor-in-charge.

The Deutschland Leaving Baltimore on First Homeward Dash



SUBMARINE "DEUTSCHLAND" STARTS BACK TO BREMEN
Conveyed by the tugs Timmins and Elico, the German merchantman Deutschland is seen leaving the harbor of Baltimore, August 1, on the first lap of her homeward dash.

U.S. Gunboat Rushed To Wuhu to End Riot

Advices Received Here Say
Mr. H. V. Bernard Was
In Danger

The U. S. gunboat Quiros was ordered to Wuhu on Sunday morning to protect the home and compound of Mr. H. V. Bernard, the resident agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. On Saturday, Mr. Bernard had trouble with a crowd of laborers which became serious, the authorities fearing a riot would ensue.

Consul Jameson, in charge of the U. S. Consulate at Nanking, also hurried to Wuhu. Advices were received at the Consulate here, yesterday, that the disturbance was at an end and that the property of the American was not in danger.

100-MILE STEEL NETS TO TRAP SUBMARINES

Britain Can Enclose Her Shores
Within 25 Minutes Of Re-
ceiving Alarm

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, August 28.—The well-known author, Mr. Alfred Noyes, describing the British system of submarine hunting, says that the fleet of trawlers, etc., now totals 3,000, with a personnel of 100,000, mostly fishermen.

Within twenty-five minutes of a submarine being reported, most of the home waters can be enclosed in a steel trap, from which there is no escape. Alfred Noyes saw a net-trap a hundred miles long, which is able to change or shift its position at a signal.

He mentions that once two submarines were caught receiving oil from a neutral tanker.

HOLD RUSSIANS ON DUNA

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 27.—Eastern theater.—On the front of General von Hindenburg, on the Duna, repeated Russian attempts to cross the river in boats, west of Friedland and near Lennawaden, were frustrated. South-east of Kiselin, minor German detachments advanced up to the first hostile line, destroyed the trenches and returned with 128 prisoners and three machine-guns, as had been planned.

On the front of Archduke Charles, only north of the Dniester patrol fighting took place. This was successful for us.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, August 26.—Russian theater.—Besides isolated combats in the forefield, there are no incidents of importance.

Italian theater.—Temporarily, there was very lively artillery fire against our positions south of the Wippach. The Italian attempts to approach the Plöcken sector were repulsed.

On the front south of the Felmser Valley, several battalions repeated their attacks against Zauriol. These, as well as all attacks of feeble hostile detachments in the Cima Dence district, failed.

In the vicinity of Wusern, Lieutenant von Siedler shot down an aeroplane of the Caproni type.

President Li Is Still Intent On Tong Shao-yi Becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs

Included in New List for Parliament's Sanction; Won't
Let Sun Hung-yi Resign Office

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 29.—President Li Yuan-hung yesterday forwarded to the House of Representatives the names of the Cabinet Ministers for their approval. These will probably be considered tomorrow.

The list is as follows:
Premier and Minister of War, Tuan Chi-jui.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tong Shao-yi.
Minister of the Navy, Chen Pih-kuan.
Minister of Justice, Chang Yao-tseng.
Minister of Education, Fan Yuan-fen.
Minister of Communications, Hsu Shih-ying.
Minister of Commerce, Ku Chung-hsiu.
Minister of the Interior, Sun Hung-yi.
Minister of Finance, Chen Chin-tao.

Sun Hung-yi, yesterday morning, tendered his resignation, which it is understood the President immediately refused to accept. It is stated in political circles that his resignation was due to the activities of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who, it is alleged, on his own initiative, replied to an interpellation in the House of Representatives concerning Hu Huelin, the new Civil Governor of Fukien, without consulting the Minister of the Interior.

Criticise Lack of Action In Pacifying Shantung

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 24.—Some criticism is being voiced in regard to the failure of the Government to grapple effectually with the situation in Shantung. It is sufficiently serious. The number of men in arms against the Government there when the late President died did not exceed some four or five thousand. At the present time between 45,000 and 50,000 have qualified for the disbandment bounty, and it is feared that the number will increase unless the Government shows greater determination. A telegram has been received from the Shantung Provincial Assembly protesting against what is described as the unnecessary delay in the settlement of the situation.

While it is quite natural that the people in the unsettled regions should be impatient of delay in the restoration of order, it has to be remembered that the Government is in a very difficult and delicate position. A prominent official told me the other day that it was not to be supposed that the Government had a free hand, nor that any action it took was dictated by its own views of what ought to be done. Certain steps were taken that the Government realized were not to the permanent interest of the country, and other steps were not taken, though their necessity was clearly indicated, lest the smaller good should be followed by the greater evil.

JAPANESE IN RUSSIA

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 28.—The delegation from the Japanese House of Peers today visited the Premier and other Ministers, the President of the Council of the Empire and the President of the Duma. The Japanese military mission has gone to the Imperial headquarters.

evil. In a word expediency in the circumstances has to be the main-spring of policy.

Suffering as the country is from the civil turmoil of the early part of the year, and the financial difficulties created by the suspension of specie payments, the Government deems that it would be a crime to do anything that would, or might, cause further armed strife. For this reason it has carefully abstained from handling any of the domestic problems in too rough a manner. Moreover, the Government itself has not yet received the endorsement of Parliament, and until that endorsement is given it would not be wise for any pronounced policy to be brought into active operation.

In a few days' time the Parliament will give its decision in regard to the personnel of the Cabinet, and immediately after that the Premier will formulate his policy. The hope is expressed that the Government, reinforced by popular approval expressed through the Parliament, will then be able to deal with certain problems in a speedier and more effective manner than has hitherto been possible.

I learn that no negotiations are being carried on in Peking in regard to the Chengchiang (or Liaoyuan) affair. There is a disposition, at present at least, to treat the matter as one of local concern. The Walchiaopu has sent an official to Chengchiang to make investigations and pending his return nothing will be done.

Parliament sat again yesterday. In the Senate the confirmation of the appointment of General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier was, as expected, agreed to by an overwhelming majority. General Tuan made his appearance in the House of Representatives to give certain information about the position in Kwangtung. He explained that immediately news of the collision between the forces of Lung Chi-kwang on the one hand and those of Tsen Chun-huan and Li Lieh-chun on the other reached the Government, telegrams were sent to each side instructing them to cease hostilities. They both failed to obey.

The House was anxious to get a definite statement from the Premier as to the view that the Government took of the relative responsibility of the factions. In reply to a question in this sense the Premier said that at the beginning of the trouble Li Lieh-chun was distant 300 li from Canton while now he was within 20 li of the city. That fact showed clearly who was responsible for the situation. Several members protested that whatever action Li Lieh-chun had taken had been forced upon him by Lung Chi-kwang. There was a certain amount of political electricity in the air during these proceedings, but there were no thunder-bolts. It should also be recorded that there was an excellent attendance both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, a circumstance that encourages the hope that members are likely to attend to their duties more regularly than was the case in 1915.

The Weather

Damp and hot weather, with variable and fresh breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 89.0 and the minimum 73.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.6 and 70.2.

Award Military Cross To Lieut. R. Ll. Jones

Is Second Honor of Kind To
Go To Shanghai Men
At Front

The second Military Cross to be awarded a Shanghai man was that conferred upon Lieut. R. Llewellyn Jones, of the Fifteenth King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prior to his enlistment, one year ago, Lieut. Jones was in the employ of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. The first Military Cross awarded to a Shanghai man was that of Capt. F. G. C. Walker, of the Royal Engineers.

TSAI AO IS HERE FOR THROAT TREATMENT

Leader of Yunnan Revolt Urged
To Go To Peking; Tong
Shao-yi May Go

General T'ai Ao, hero of the Yunnan uprising against the monarchical movement, arrived yesterday morning from Nanking by train. He was escorted by the river gunboat Chu-chai to Nanking and General Wong Chiang-yuen, Tsuchun of Hupeh, instructed by the Peking government, sent his own guards to accompany the General. The government has wired to the General's friends in Shanghai to persuade him to go up to Peking. It is understood that General T'ai Ao may leave for Peking together with Mr. Tong Shao-yi. He is at present the guest of Mr. Hardoon. While here he is under treatment of a foreign physician for a throat affection.

Britain Will Release Dutch Fishing Boats

Reach Agreement Germans Not
To Have Over 20 Per
Cent of Catch

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, August 28.—An agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Holland for the release of the Dutch fishing-boats which have been detained in Scotland, since June, on condition that Germany does not receive more than twenty per cent of the season's catch of herrings.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 31
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Sept. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China Sept. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4
Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about August 30 per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.
The French mail is due at Hongkong today, and here on September 2. Left Haiphong on August 28 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

RUMANIA JOINS IN WAR, TAKING SIDE OF ALLIED POWERS

Breaks Relations with Aus-
tria; Receives Ultima-
tum from Germany

SUPPORTS ITALIANS

Agreement Broken When
Alliance Forced Third
Partner Out

BRIAND'S TRIUMPH

French Premier Is Credited
With Securing Power-
ful New Ally

RUMANIA'S ARMY

RUMANIA, as the cables following report, has declared war upon Austria and has herself received a declaration from Germany, so that she may be assumed to be fully in the war alongside the Allies.

Her entry is of the greatest importance, for the country occupies a strong strategic position, bordering Austria, Servia, Russia and Bulgaria, while, from her ports, there is a quick passage down to Turkey. She grows immense wheat crops and is able to mobilize 550,000 trained men.

Moreover, it has long been a theme amongst military writers that the Rumanian army man for man is equal to the most scientifically trained in the world.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Berlin, August 28.—Official—Rumania has declared war on Austria.

It is also officially announced that Germany has declared war against Rumania.

Amsterdam, August 28.—An official telegram from Berlin states that Rumania's declaration on war was made yesterday evening. A meeting of the Federal Council was immediately summoned.

A telegram from Vienna says that the Rumanian Note declares that she considers herself in a state of war with Austria from 9 p.m. on August 27.

The Hague, August 28.—A message from Berlin states that Germany will hand the Rumanian Minister his passports today.

Plot That Failed

Bukharest, August 27.—Reuters' correspondent authoritatively announces that the King of Rumania has summoned the representative statesmen of all parties to discuss the situation.

The Austrian and German Legations, supported by some prominent pro-Germans, finding pressure on M. Bratiano futile, tried to provoke dissension between M. Bratiano and the King, but the latter did not respond to this unconstitutional procedure.

The concentration of troops was almost completed before the decree announcing mobilization was issued. The authorities are dismissing alien employees, including many Germans, of whom there were a number in the technical services.

Rumania's Reasons

Geneva, August 28.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Rumanian Minister delivered the declaration of war to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, simultaneously, presented a document containing the grievances of Rumania against Austria, such as persecution and acts of violence against Rumanians in the Dual Monarchy. It states that the agreement formerly attaching Rumania to the Triple Alliance ceased to exist from the day on which Germany and Austria-Hungary broke the Alliance by forcing the withdrawal of Italy from it.

The declaration of war proceeds to formulate the reasons dictating the entry of Rumania into the war. Firstly, the anxiety of the Rumanians in Austria-Hungary, who are exposed to the risks of war and invasion; secondly, Rumania, by her intervention, believes she will shorten the duration of the world war; thirdly, Rumania takes her place alongside the Powers

able most effectively to assist her to realise her national ideal.

The telegram from Vienna adds that the declaration of war by Rumania, though not unexpected, came as a shock and created very painful excitement in Vienna.

Move Was Considered Certain

Paris, August 28.—The simultaneous declaration of war from Italy to Germany and from Rumania to Austria-Hungary become known in Geneva, yesterday evening, at a late hour and created an enormous sensation. The crowds eagerly bought special editions of the papers.

The intervention of Rumania in the war was considered certain, but Italy's declaration of war against Germany came as a complete surprise. Public opinion in Geneva considers that M. Briand, the French Premier, is chiefly responsible for the double and momentous event which has just occurred.

The papers comment with great satisfaction, firstly, on the declaration of war by Italy against Germany, which is considered as the crumbling of the Triplices; secondly, on the dismissal of General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas, the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Greek General Staff, whose attitude threatened the independence of Greece; thirdly, on the intervention of Rumania, which appears in no manner as an indication of victory for the Central Empires.

'Historic Stroke of Justice'

London, August 28.—The German official note prefacing Germany's declaration of war against Rumania states that the latter has declared war against her ally "after disgracefully breaking treaties concluded with Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Rumania's declaration has evoked most jubilant comments in Paris and Rome, where it is described as an historic stroke of justice, marking the beginning of a phase of great tribulation for the enemy. One of the most important consequences will be the final enclosure of Germany in a very formidable blockade, supplemented by concentric advances on all the military fronts.

It is pointed out in Rome that the war has returned to its greatest intensity in the Balkans, where it originated and where, perhaps, it will find its solution. The wisdom of the Allies in holding Salonica is now recognised as a stroke of genius. It is not doubted that Greece is also bound to come in.

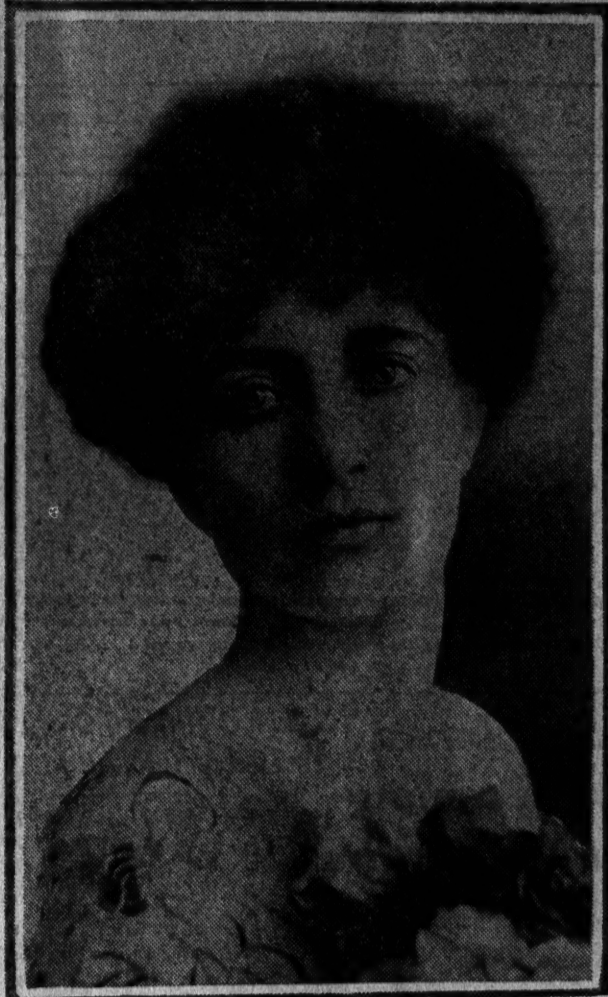
Wheat and four shillings a quarter in Liverpool on the announcement that Rumania had declared war against Austria.

Means Shortening War

The intervention of Rumania is regarded by the papers as the greatest "bull" point for the Allies since the beginning of the war. Apart from its military consequences, which, probably, mean a shortening of the war by many months, the moral effect is tremendous. Her intervention has fallen on Europe with the force of a final verdict on the war.

The fact that Germany will be beaten has probably long since been known to the German High Command, but the opinion of the most astute and most interested neutral country that Germany's doom is sealed now reveals the fact to the German nation. The striking military fact is that a large force of fresh, enthusiastic and thoroughly trained and equipped troops have been

Missing Militant Found in New York



KITTY MARION

New York, Aug. 3.—Miss Kitty Marion, the famous English suffragette who disappeared some time ago, has been found in a rooming house of this city where she is serving as a dishwasher, having been reduced to this extremity by failing to find other work.

Miss Marion came to New York from London at the beginning of the war. She was a militant member of the Women's Political Union. Few women belonging to that fighting organization had more strenuous experiences than she.

She was sent to Holloway jail 250 times for taking a leading part in the women's fight for political recognition. She was forcibly fed 225 times. But in New York she found it much harder to get food than it was to dodge it in England.

thrown into the struggle at the time and strategic point where they will be most helpful to the Allies.

An Austrian report of the fighting shows that Hungarian Transylvania is the immediate object of Rumania. The Rumanians here are confronted by the Carpathians, a barrier a hundred miles broad, the conquest of which may not be rapid, but her operations will immediately improve the strategic position for the Allies, as the Russian left in Bukhovina is now linked up with the Rumanian right, while the Teutonic right flank is now completely in the air.

Up to this time, it had rested on the Rumanian frontier, near the south-west corner of Bukhovina, but it must now be prolonged four hundred miles along the Carpathians to the Danube at Verciorova.

It has been reported that a large Russian force is concentrating on the Danube, close to the Rumanian frontier. The Iron Gate may again be the scene of a struggle, as in the time of the Romans.

Allies Query How Long Greece Inactive

(Continued from Page 1)

Considerable Serbian forces of the Shumadie division, assisted by the neighboring troops, tried eighteen attacks against our advanced positions in front of Kukura-Koyil, from the night of August 21 until the afternoon of August 25. They were repulsed.

The Servians, retiring from their former positions, suffered enormous losses. The left wing advanced against the Aegean coast. On the march, our troops encountered feeble British cavalry detachments who hurriedly fled in the direction of Orphant, persecuted by our troops.

On August 25, we conquered the Creata Mountain, the Parnadagh, the village of Zdravio and Height 750, which is situated ten kilometers north of the Organo Mountains and Bgila, twelve kilometers north of Lettera and the village of Dranov,

the heights north of Kavalla and the whole Sallababan Plain.

The French headquarters report, according to which the French troops have occupied the village of Palules, is incorrect, since the village lies on Greek territory and has been since the beginning of the operations in French hands.

August 26th.—Our right wing continues to march ahead. The detachment advancing south of the Ochrida captured the village of Malki, ten kilometers south of Koritza, on the lake of the same name. After successful attacks on August 21 till August 24, the Servians tried on the 25th an attack in the direction of the village of Bahovo, but were repulsed.

In the Vardar Valley, there were isolated artillery duels. In the village of Dotseli, we captured a British detachment with the commanding officer.

Our left wing, advancing from Parnadagh, occupied the shore of the Aegean Sea. All the British troops retreated towards Orfani-Tschavari. Before Tschavari Orfani, we occupied the line Lalovitsa-Dedeball-Arkali-Mentechli.

In the morning of August 25th, three Russian water-planes dropped some bombs from a great height on Varna. Nobody was killed, merely material damage being done. Our water-planes attacked twice, with visible success, the Russian squadron cruising ten miles from the coast. All the water-planes returned unharmed.

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

Prof. Papini's orchestra will play the following selections on the Palace Roof Garden tonight starting at 9.30 o'clock:

1. They Sang "God save the King" Judge Williams
2. Cinema Star (Waltz)Higgs
3. Peer Gynt Suite No. 1Grieg
4. Two Songs—Wait
5. A Perfect Love...Guy d'Hardelot
6. Cochecho (Alaskan Love Dance) E. Reeves
7. The RosaryE. Nevin
8. Vision of SalomeA. Joyce
9. El Capitan (March)Souza

News Brevities

A mass meeting promoted by Mr. Liu Chi and others was held yesterday afternoon at the Sin Wu Tai Theater to discuss the recent opium case in Shanghai. The meeting decided to send a wire to the government requesting that all those involved be severely dealt with. Both the civil and military authorities of Shanghai sent men to attend the meeting.

Employees about the offices of the Tramway Company early yesterday morning discovered the body of a Chinese woman hanging from a rear window. The police were notified. On cutting down the body they discovered a tag pinned to her clothing giving the name of Ng Yang-si. She had ended her life by hanging, according to the coroner's verdict. Friends of the woman declared that she had become despondent following the desertion of her lover who had lost his position with the Tramway Company. She was 40 years of age.

The annual conference of the Nurses Association of China will be held beginning today and continuing to Monday, September 4, in the hall of the China Inland Mission, 9 Wootung Road. There will be a special meeting with the Shanghai Branch of the Medical Missionary Association on Friday, September 1 from 8-10 p.m. Subjects: I. The Nurse's position in the hospital in China, administratively and executive. II. Co-operation in hospital planning.

Clarence J. Spiker, formerly a student interpreter at the American Legation in Peking, has been assigned to the Consulate-General in Shanghai.

Word has been received here of the promotion of Mr. A. W. Peake, formerly with Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., as a lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery.

The casualty lists of July 26 include the name of Private A. A. Whyte, of the Second Royal Scots. He was

The Premier Breakfast Dish QUAKER OATS

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. SHANGHAI

employed here for several years by Messrs. J. Jewell and Co.

It has been learned that Lieut. A. V. Davis, who was reported killed in action two weeks ago, is still alive. He was wounded and is now a prisoner of war in Bavaria.

The Tsunhua Sinpao reports:—Hsu Yuan-kuo, the new Intendant of

Shanghai, is now in Peking and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on August 30 and will take over his new post from Chow Chin-piao on September 1.

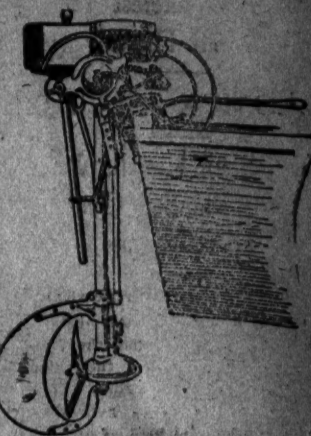
Lieut. W. J. Ralphs, of the Royal Field Artillery, has been killed in action. While in Shanghai, Lieut. Ralphs was an active member of the Light Horse, S.V.C. and was connected with the Chartered Bank.

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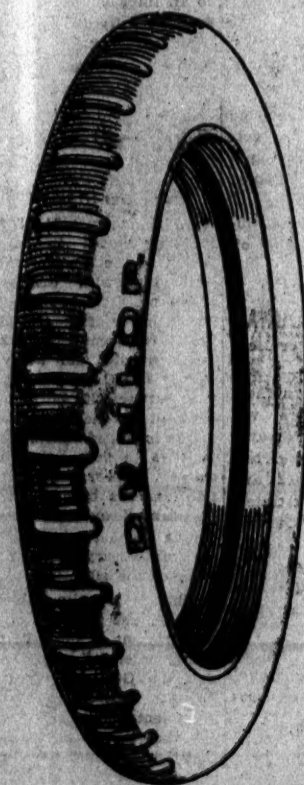
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INVENTORY OF FOREIGN SECURITIES IN GERMANY ORDERED TO BE TAKEN

Action Said To Be in Interest Of Country's Currency And Foreign Trade Policy

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: Berlin, August 24.—The relief by the German municipalities for soldiers' families has reached about two milliard Marks. The Federal Treasury will hand over about 500 million Marks to the municipalities, which is 25 per cent, although the payment, has to take place only at a later date, which will be fixed by law.

The sugar production in 1916 increased to 1,800,000 tons, or 300,000 tons more than in 1915.

The German Federal Council has issued an order to take a general inventory of the foreign securities held by Germans and deposited in Germany or foreign countries. Special measures are being taken in order to insure the discreet character of the inventory. The order was issued in the interest of German currency and the policy of foreign trade.

The German papers, commenting on the policy of the Agency of Stefan, according to which, in future, no more Lloyd's statements will be issued about ships sunk by German submarines, say that the reason given is complete nonsense. The Entente countries being left in ignorance of the enemies' submarine exploits, in order to avoid public opinion being brought down still further, so as not to dishearten the crews of the ships, will cause difficulties and increase the premiums of the insurances. The names of the ships sunk, will, nevertheless, be known, although with some days' delay, as soon as the submarines come back.

The Berlin Continental Gas Company, which is British property, has now been put under sequestration by order of the German Government.

Confiscate American Mail
The British have confiscated in Kirkwall the whole American mail from the passenger liner United States. About one thousand bags were sequestered.

According to reports from Amsterdam, the a.s. Ryndam and Prins Frederik Hendrik have been forced to leave their mails in England.

It is reported from Stockholm that the situation in Turkestan is growing worse and that Kuropatkin has issued severe orders.

According to the Petrograd Bourse Gazette, armed robbers entered the Sem Building of Uvaworka and stole 120,000 Roubles and 80 stamped passports.

The American Ambassador in Vienna, Mr. Penfield, in an interview with the Neue Freie Presse about the political situation, declared that the war has reached a culminating point which can hardly be surpassed. Struggles like those at present could not be continued longer with the same violence, but must lead to a breathing pause. According to his opinion, the groups inclined towards peace, which are on the increase in all countries, will avail themselves of this interruption of the fighting activities in order to find ways and means to bring on peace.

Judging the war situation, the spirit is the reason for his hope that the war will draw towards a close at a date

President Wilson Wants U. S. to Buy Monticello



MONTICELLO, FORMER HOME OF THOS. JEFFERSON & CLIVEDIST BIRTH

President Wilson's aid has been enlisted in the campaign undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution to have the government purchase Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, as a national memorial.

In a letter to the Daughters of the American Revolution, President Wilson writes:

"I sincerely hope that it will be possible for the government of the United States to become the owner of Monticello, the former home of

Thomas Jefferson. I have long been interested in the consummation of such a purchase and the preservation of so interesting a memorial of one of the greatest and most influential men in our history, and shall be glad at any time to do anything I can do to assist."

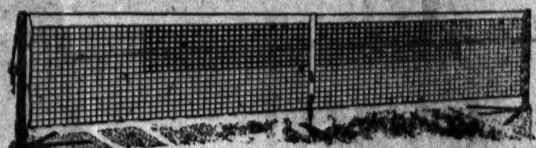
NORTH SEA FIGHT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 23.—The German Admiralty reports: The British Admiralty has stated that the official German report according to which a British battleship was damaged on August 19, by a German submarine, is incorrect. On the ground of the report of the submarine, now arrived, it is stated that a submarine, on August 19, in the evening, during twilight, encountered a British squadron composed of battleships and armored cruisers and surrounded by a large number of small cruisers and destroyers. The German submarine succeeded

in firing against the battleships. When thus acting, the submarine ran half flooded, three officers being on the bridge. After the hit of the torpedo, a column of fire 20 meters broad and 40 meters high rose at the hindmost funnel of the last battleship. The funnel turned white hot in the fire, which lasted about a minute.

Simultaneously, a violent eruption of steam from the boilers was noticed. After the disappearance of the fire column, only the hull of the ship, without funnel and masts, remained, while of the neighboring ship the whole silhouette was visible. The commander of the submarine



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" Tennis Shoes	4.90
Racket Handle Tape.....	0.50

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had the impression that the torpedo caused a large oil conflagration, besides doing heavy damage to the boilers.

The facts mentioned were observed by all the officers, which proves that the British battleship was at least heavily damaged by the attack of the submarine. The report of the British Admiralty of August 22 is so far correct as the Westfalen was hit by the first torpedo, but she was not heavily damaged and remained able for combat and maneuver.

The Westfalen will be completely repaired within a short time. The second torpedo of the hostile submarine failed to hit the mark.

Shipping Bulletins

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to inaugurate a regular steamship service between Japan and Australia and has recently despatched to Australia the manager of its Kobe branch to make preliminary arrangements. The proposed line probably will be opened next spring, with three vessels of the 3,000 tons class.

The German surveying vessel Brunette, 600 tons gross, which was blown up near Yap Island and sunk at the outbreak of hostilities has been offered for sale by the Japanese Naval Department. She lies close to the shore, and it is estimated that the sum of Yen 100,000 would be required to refloat her. So far no bid has been made.

The silk carried by the N. Y. K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru, which left Shanghai on July 24, arrived at New York via

Shredded Wheat



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4 for 25 cts: 20 for \$1.00

At all Stores

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the Great Northern Railway at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 23rd instant.

As a natural consequence to the recent increase of war risks in the Mediterranean Sea, the steamer freight for Marseilles from Japan has risen suddenly and the foreign and Japanese tramp steamer freights are quoted at 170 shillings per ton. The N. Y. K. has announced to shippers, regarding the new steamer Toba Maru, bound for Marseilles and London, that, in the event of there being no signs of abatement in war risks in the Mediterranean after her departure from Cape Town, the proposed call of

the steamer at Marseilles may be cancelled at the Captain's own discretion, and the cargo on board destined for Marseilles may be discharged at any trading port, whenever deemed necessary, and the captain himself will be exempted from all the responsibility for his conduct. In spite of the above notification cargoes for Marseilles are on the increase daily.

A Kobe dockyard has entered into a contract with the Siam Government for the construction of a cruiser of 1,500 tons class for delivery in September, 1918.

Do You Suffer From Backaches?



Are Your Kidneys Weak?

The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rheumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be wrong for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are intended for the kidneys and urinary system and nothing else. If this remedy is started with in good time, before the kidneys are seriously diseased, the good results will be permanent. But do not neglect your kidneys too long.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS
WILL HELP YOU.

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A.A."



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Minimum Charge \$1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Kikungshan Conference Ended; Most Successful Yet Held

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kikungshan, August 24.—The annual Kikungshan Conference has just concluded its meetings. Without doubt it can be said that this has been the best of these annual events within the memory of those attending. A special feature was the presence of Rev. A. L. Warnshuis and Rev. E. C. Lobenstein of the China Continuation Committee, as well as Dr. Mackenzie of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission of North Honan.

The conference was ushered in by the Sunday morning sermon delivered by Dr. Mackenzie, and this was listened to by a number that literally left not a vacant seat in the entire church, and those who attended heard a message that brought us face to face with the person and work of the Master, in whose service and worship we were assembled, and the eloquence with which the message was delivered served as a suitable setting for the majestic scene that was being presented. We were prepared to expect much for the coming days, as the Leader of the conflict in which we are engaged was disclosed to our view.

The Conference proper began on Monday, and lasted through Tuesday and Wednesday. Each day was begun by an early morning prayer meeting, which some found quite as valuable as the other sessions of the day, it being a time of rest and of reflection, as well as of preparation for the more technical parts of the Conference.

Monday morning was given to the consideration of Present Day Evangelism in China. This meeting was addressed by Rev. Warnshuis, and as he has taken up the definite work as secretary of Evangelism for China, and had many facts which have been collected from experience all over China, he gave us many sound principles which should govern this important branch of mission work. Chief among the points is that the Chinese Church must be in the very center of this work, and a Chinese Church, that has been filled with an unsubsidized missionary spirit will be the best agency to use, and by this method, a work can be launched that will go on permanently.

Monday afternoon was given to the subject of the Church as a factor in the community, and Rev. Lobenstein pointed out, that while Christianity is in the main a protest against things as they are, nevertheless it comes with a definite program for the bettering of the life of any community which it touches. Three principles govern: (a) love, (b) service, (c) sacrifice. So that while mission activity is primarily to do evangelism and to establish churches, yet we must go even farther. Beyond the influence of the missionary and of the Chinese Christians, which already have made for a changed attitude of the people towards us, beyond the influence of the Bible, there have come to be certain reforms, which have made their mark upon the moral complexion of the nation. Numerous instances were given how communities have been influenced as communities by reason of the presence of the Christian Churches in them.

Tuesday morning was given to a long list of subjects dealing with practical mission problems. Representative missionaries of the field gave their mature conclusions on the matters relating to Bible Study, the training of Christian workers, and

the methods to be used in getting workers and Christian families into proper facilities for study of the scriptures, and of other matters connected with their work as witnesses to Christ.

Tuesday afternoon was given to a survey of the extent to which self-support has been arrived at in mission work. Reports were given from all parts of Honan. From all the missions thus reporting it was found that nearly all the Chinese Christians are much the same throughout the province in economic status. With the exception of Kaifengfu, nearly 95% of the Christians come from the country, and are approximately in the same general circumstances.

In some stations there are churches that do support at least one evangelist, and the work in a number of out-stations is entirely supported by the Chinese. Also some schools are entirely supported by the Chinese. Nevertheless, it was found that much yet remains to be done towards developing self-supporting Chinese Churches and plans were discussed by which our Chinese brethren shall be encouraged along this direction. It must be remembered that while in South China much along this idea has been done, the work in Honan is from 50 to 60 and 70 years younger than that where the Churches have done so much, but there is every reason to hope that most of us in Honan shall live to see the day when here quite as much shall be accomplished along this line.

The entire day Wednesday was devoted to Evangelism. This seems to be the immediate program which lies before the churches of Honan.

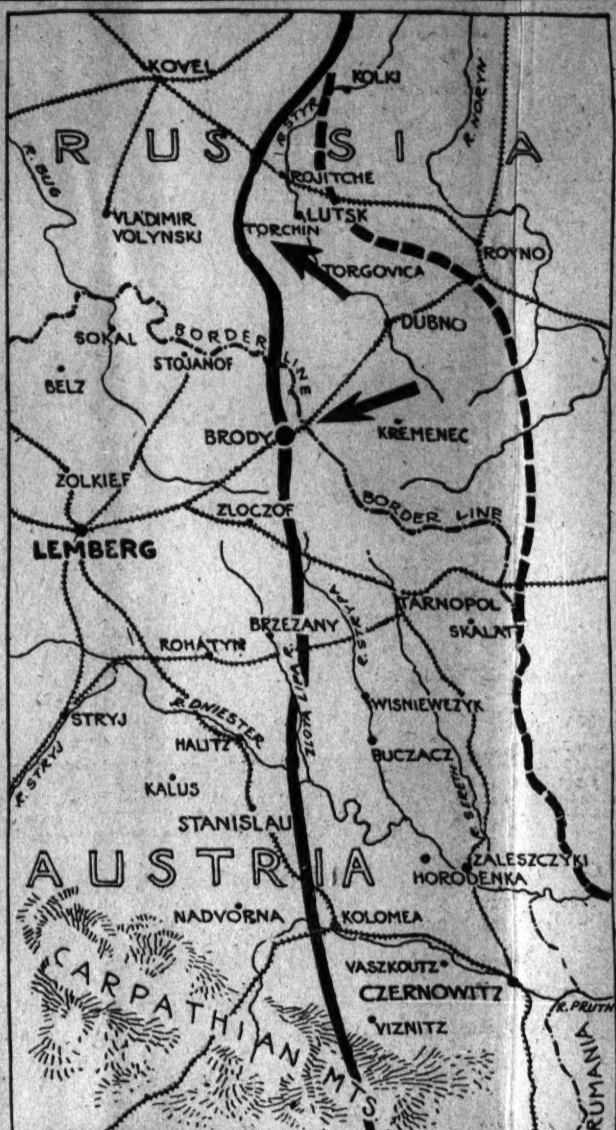
As an outcome of the visit of Mr. Eddy here two years ago, an Evangelistic Committee has been appointed, and the report has just been received. A map of the Province has been prepared, which shows the location of all the Churches, and a plan has been drawn up, by which a period of five years shall be given to a concerted effort to reach the cities, the villages, the scholars and the soldiers throughout the province. Each of these various phases of the work were presented by missionaries who have had valuable experience in these various forms of evangelism. Besides this, a week of special meetings will be held in all the mission stations, the first full week of the Chinese New Year.

There was a most remarkable spirit of unanimity amongst the entire mission body, and although this Conference has no executive powers, yet everyone has a determination to do their utmost to carry out this program in their own stations and missions. This work is such that all realized this to be what we must do, it matters not what our denominational distinctions might be, and it was this that served as a common center and ideal that drew us together.

Few of us will forget these solemn hours of Wednesday, and through the year and coming years these messages will carry us on in the tremendous task which has been undertaken. We believe that while the world is gazing at another spectacle of conflict, there will be a bloodless conflict waged here in the interior of China which will become a fresh proof of the power of the Gospel of Christ to renew, transform, and bless the multitudes to whom the message comes.

Before the conference closed, an expression of thanks was given to those whose presence and help had made these sessions so fruitful and instructive; also committees in full charge of the extension of the Evangelistic program were appointed.

Russians Continue Big Drive



Brody, indicated by the lower arrow, which was captured recently by the Russians, is 155 miles from Lemberg, the Teuton stronghold. It is the main objective of the great Slav offensive. Further north, at the spot indicated by the upper arrow, the Russians report the German defense routed.

TURKISH OPERATIONS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish Headquarters, August 24.—Suez front.—In an encounter between our troops and reconnoitering detachments of the enemy, which took place 25 kilometers east of Suez, the enemy were routed. For a quarter of an hour an aeroplane of the enemy by mistake directed the fire against its own troops.

Caucasian front.—Counter-attacks of three times superior hostile forces were forced to withdraw before the heroic resistance of our troops.

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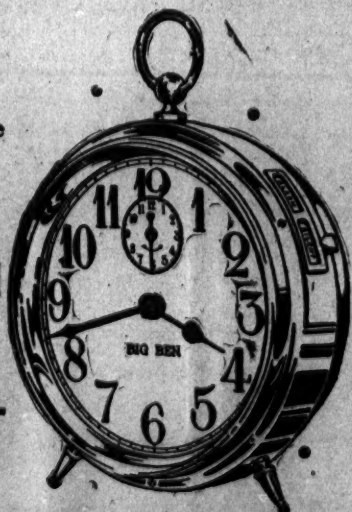
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22,000,000 CASUALTIES SAY DANISH EXPERTS

German Papers Print Copenhagen Figures, Placing Allies' Losses at 14,300,000

London, August 30.—Statistics of the casualties suffered by the belligerent nations since the beginning of the war have been prepared by an association in Copenhagen and are published by the German papers, which state that the figures reached by the Danish statisticians are believed to be as nearly correct as possible.

According to these figures the total British casualties have been 827,248, the French 3,974,000, the Russian 8,500,000, the Italian 405,000, the Belgian 200,000, the Serbian 400,000, making a total of 14,300,000 for the Allies. The German papers admit that the German casualties are larger than the French. If the casualties of Austria-Hungary are 2,500,000 and those of Turkey and Bulgaria are 1,200,000, as reported by the German Press, the grand total of the casualties of all the belligerent countries is about 22,000,000.—Nichi Nichi.

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



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And in painting woodwork generally a poor primer is the source of deterioration of the woodwork.

It is, therefore, imperative that you select the right quality of paint suited exactly to the work you have in hand. If you are in doubt on this point, our foreign technical expert will be glad to give you such advice as you require.

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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

BLUES WIN PROTESTED
GAME FROM HONOLULUReturn of Hening Results in
Claim By Captain
Of Reds

Baseball This Week
Today, 3.30 p.m.—Brooklyn v. Cincinnati.
Thursday, 4.45 p.m.—Red Sox v. Honolulu.
Saturday, 2.30 p.m.—All-Shanghai v. Cincinnati.
Saturday, 4.00 p.m.—All-Shanghai v. Shanghai Cricket Club.
Sunday, 3.30 p.m.—Allies v. Brooklyn.

It begins to look as if the present three team series would not be finished this season, since another protest has been lodged. If the protest on last Saturday's game and that of yesterday are allowed, it means that there will have to be a run of perfect weather for the next two weeks, with a ball game almost every day.

The trouble yesterday arose over the Blues playing Hening, who returned to Shanghai on the Empress of Russia. The Reds claim it was their choice of players and Honolulu took advantage of that fact to protest the game.

It is hoped that these protests will be made in writing immediately, if at all, so that the committee can settle them at once. No attention will be paid to verbal protests.

The Blues downed Honolulu 5 to 0. Failure to penetrate the Blues' defence was the cause of defeat. The Blues played tight ball throughout, making only one error. In all but two of the seven innings, the Honolulu batters went out three straight.

The Blue batters fared better, making nine hits and prodding by five enemy errors. It should be said, however, that, with the number of men the Blues succeeded in getting on bases, the score should have been bigger.

Ho tightened up in the pinches, as for instance, in the third inning, when, with Morrison and Rasmussen on third and second respectively, he struck out the next three batters.

The captains should be commended for getting the game started promptly at 4.45 p.m. It is the only way to get in a seven-inning game now.

Score by innings:

Blue Sox 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Honolulu 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Blue Sox

AB R H PO A E

Hall, c.f. 5 1 0 0 0 1

Hykes, 1b. 2 1 0 0 0 0

Morrison, s.s. 3 1 2 3 4 0

Rasmussen, c. 2 0 2 6 2 0

Hening, 3b. 4 0 1 1 0 0

Stevenson, l.f. 4 0 0 1 0 0

Kate, 2b. 4 0 2 0 1 0

Bowman, r.f. 4 1 0 3 0 0

Swan, p. 4 1 2 0 3 0

Totals 33 5 9 21 10 1

Honolulu

AB R H PO A E

Ling, s.s. 3 0 1 1 3 1

Young, c.f. 3 0 0 1 0 1

Valentine, 3b. 3 0 0 0 2 1

Ho, p. 3 0 0 1 5 1

Smith, c. 1 0 0 17 1 0

Lo, 1b. 2 0 1 9 1 1

Nieper, 2b. 2 0 0 2 0 0

Akno, l.f. 1 0 0 0 0 0

David, r.f. 1 0 0 0 0 0

Kaulia, r.f. 1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 20 0 2 21 12 5

Summary:—Bases on balls: off

Swan 3, off Ho 1; Wild pitches: Ho;

Passed balls: Smith 2, Rasmussen 1;

Struck out: by Ho 5, by Swan 5; Hit

by pitcher: Rasmussen.

SWIMMING

The General Committee of the Shanghai Rowing Club, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to postpone the annual swimming gala and aquatic sports of the Club to Friday and Saturday, September 8 and 9, commencing each evening at 9 p.m. Tickets may now be obtained from the members of the bath committee, Messrs. H. N. Olsen and D. H. Cooke, from the acting honorary secretary of the club, Mr. D. M. Graham, or from the attendant at the baths. Tickets cost \$1 each evening.

Preliminary heats for the various handicap events will be swum off next Friday, September 1, beginning at 5.30 p.m. A bumper program is scheduled for this year's gala, including three Championships of Shanghai, viz., 100 yards, half mile and throwing the polo ball.

Furthermore, there is the classic 100 yards championship of the club to be contested and the tie between the Rowing Club and the International Swimming Club in water polo to be played off. There will also be a water polo match on the Friday evening, probably a game between the "Jiangdaks" and the Club.

Ladies' races and diving contests also figure prominently on the schedule and, judging by the form shown at the pond each evening after dinner, these events may well prove to be as enjoyable and interesting as any on the card.

Early application for spectators' tickets of admission is advisable, as the accommodation in the bath is strictly limited.

Yachting

The result of yesterday's race of the Shanghai Yacht Club was as follows: Viking 6h, 7m, 25s.

Oistos did not finish. Haukuan did not finish.

The boats were sent off at 5.15 p.m. The course was round a mark sarnpan, the Brooklyn and the French gunboat.

Tennis

Public School Championship

The final round of the Public School Doubles Championship will be played on the school's ground this evening 5.30 o'clock.

The finalists are V. O. Remedios and R. Remedios vs. A. Hansen and C. Barradas. A good game is to be expected. Mr. A. V. White will referee.

Revolver Club

The monthly revolver competitions will re-commence Friday, September 1st. Members only will be allowed to compete for the "Experts" medal and bars. For affiliated members there will be a special competition. The all-comers' revolver championship competition will be held during October. The range will be open for practice to intending competitors every day during the month of September.

Lawn Bowls

The following are the results in the second and third rounds of the Captain's Cup, Phillips' Cup, the Club Handicap (conditions, 21 points) and the Bain Competition (10 ends, two woods):—

Captain's Cup

Second Round

C. W. Porter beat C. E. Pearson 21-7.

J. C. Thomson beat E. C. Emmett 21-10.

J. Park beat A. T. Wignall 21-13.

H. B. Stewart beat W. N. C. Allen 21-18.

J. Frost beat J. T. Disselduff 21-18.

A. Taylor beat J. C. Macdougall 21-17.

R. A. Lawson beat F. A. Sampson 21-8.

O. Crewe-Read beat G. Dunlop 21-9.

G. H. Phillips beat J. Valentine 21-7.

R. Simmons beat V. Grundy 21-20.

A. D. Bell beat A. G. Mossop 21-12.

Dr. J. W. Ross beat J. Quin 21-17.

A. Gray beat J. J. Sheridan 21-11.

D. M. Graham beat C. M. Bain 21-20.

W. A. Ogden and F. L. Marshall received a walk over.

Third Round

J. Park beat J. C. Thomson 21-18.

J. Frost beat H. B. Stewart 21-10.

G. H. Phillips beat O. Crewe-Read 21-17.

R. Simmons beat F. L. Marshall 21-10.

A. Gray beat D. M. Graham 21-6.

W. A. Ogden and A. D. Bell received a walk over.

A. Taylor and R. A. Lawson to play.

In the fourth round G. H. Phillips has beaten R. Simmons 21-15.

The Phillips' Cup

Second Round

A. Taylor beat J. Frost 21-10.

C. W. Porter beat E. C. Emmett 21-15.

J. C. Thomson beat F. A. Sampson 21-17.

J. P. Lowe beat G. R. Wingrove 21-8.

D. M. Graham beat R. Simmons 21-19.

E. M. Reid beat J. Park 21-16.

J. Valentine beat W. N. C. Allen 21-13.

A. Gray beat J. C. Macdougall 21-14.

L. Evans beat O. Crewe-Read 21-16.

G. L. Campbell beat F. Large 21-12.

J. Scotson beat D. MacDonald 21-12.

D. MacGregor, C. M. Bain, S. Hammond and Dr. J. W. Ross received a walk over.

Third Round

A. Taylor beat D. MacGregor 21-11.

S. Hammond beat F. B. Walker 21-15.

D. M. Graham beat J. P. Lowe 21-13.

J. Valentine beat E. M. Reid 21-15.

L. Evans beat A. Gray 21-14.

J. Scotson beat G. L. Campbell 21-10.

C. M. Bain and Dr. J. W. Ross received a walk over.

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In the fourth round J. Scotson beat L. Evans 21-17.

Club Handicap

Second Round

J. Park beat H. B. Stewart, 23-13.

C. M. Bain beat J. C. Gallely, 23-11.

F. L. Marshall beat A. W. Starling, 24-11.

G. L. Campbell beat H. Browett, 23-9.

C. W. Porter beat G. R. Wingrove, 24-12.

W. N. C. Allen beat C. E. Pearson, 23-17.

J. J. Sheridan beat J. Frost, 21-6.

J. T. Disselduff walk over, A. T. Wignall scratched.

J. Valentine beat A. Samson 22-5.

J. C. Thomson beat J. Quin 23-17.

C. W. Marshall beat G. Dunlop, 21-17.

S. Hammond beat V. Grundy, 23-17.

O. Crewe-Read beat R. A. Lawson, 23-10.

A. Gray beat F. A. Sampson, 21-16.

E. C. Emmett walk over, Dr. J. W. Ross scratched.

A. Taylor beat D. M. Graham, 21-20.

Third Round

J. Park and C. M. Bain to play.

G. L. Campbell beat F. L. Marshall, 23-18.

W. N. C. Allen walk over, C. W. Porter scratched.

J. T. Disselduff beat J. J. Sheridan 23-15.

J. Valentine beat J. C. Thomson, 21-19.

S. Hammond beat C. W. Marshall 21-14.

O. Crewe-Read and A. Gray to play.

A. Taylor beat E. C. Emmett, 21-16.

The Bain Competition

Second Round

H. B. Stewart beat C. W. Marshall, 6-5.

J. Park beat J. P. Lowe, 9-4.

W. N. C. Allen beat J. Valentine, 8-7.

J. C. Macdougall walk over, W. A. Ogden scratched.

V. Grundy beat D. MacDonald, 9-3.

R. Simmons beat D. M. Graham, 10-3.

F. L. Marshall beat F. Large.

H. Browett beat A. Gray 11-4.

E. C. Emmett beat F. A. Sampson, 10-8.

A. T. Wignall beat G. L. Campbell, 11-1.

Dr. J. W. Ross beat A. Taylor.

J. C. Thomson walk over, J. Frost scratched.

G. Dunlop walk over, W. J. Gande scratched.

O. Crewe-Read beat J. J. Sheridan, 6-2, after a tie.

S. Hammond walk over, W. M. Calderwood scratched.

A. Samson and R. A. Lawson to play.

Third Round

H. B. Stewart beat J. Park.

V. Grundy beat R. Simmons, 7-6.

G. Dunlop beat O. Crewe-Read, 9-4.

Two matches in this round have still to be played, and the following received a walk over:—F. L. Marshall, E. C. Emmett and J. C. Thomson.

In the fourth round G. Dunlop beat J. C. Thomson, 8-6.

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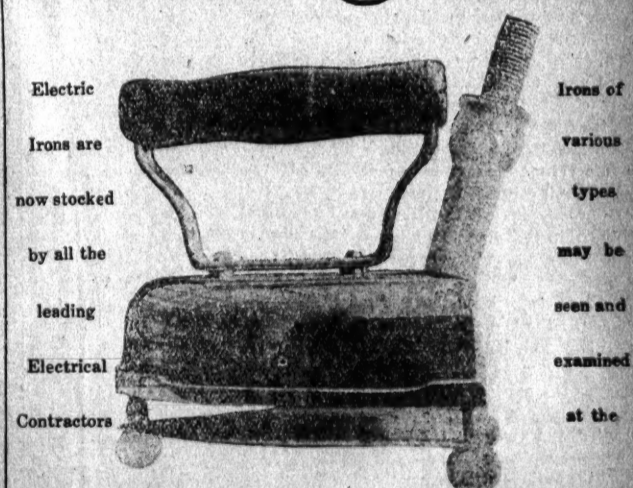
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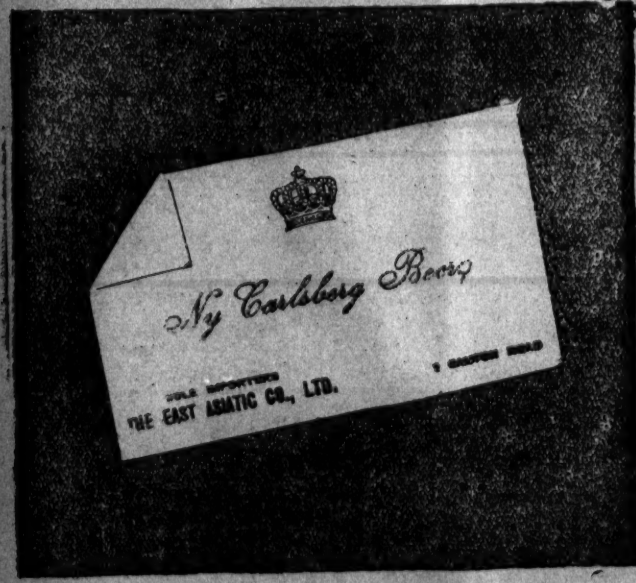
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Moderate monsoon in the south.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 30, 1916

Rumania in the War

AS Autumn draws near developments of tremendous weight in forcing a decision in Europe follow each other with bewildering rapidity. The material successes of the Russian and Anglo-French offensives have been followed by Italy's declaration of war on Germany and by Rumania's similar declaration to Austria-Hungary. Recent cables also indicate that the Entente Allies are slowly but surely gaining the upper hand in Greece. A decision on the part of Greece to enter the war on the side of the Entente would not now come as a surprise.

From the strategic standpoint the decision of Rumania is of outstanding importance. Not only have the Rumanians a finely equipped and trained army of over 500,000 men which may be expected to give a good account of itself; the entrance of this heroic little country into the war affords a new passage for Russian armies to flank the Austrians in Transylvania and Bukovina, and the success of this movement probably would force the Bulgarian and German armies holding Serbia to give way or run the chance of being caught between the Allied armies operating from Salonica and the Russo-Rumanian armies advancing from the North.

When the Great War was launched Rumania, like Italy, found herself bound to the Central Powers by an alliance, but the interpretation placed upon this alliance by the leading Rumanian statesmen was that it was entered upon for the maintenance of the peace of Europe and became operative only in case war was forced upon one of the parties signing it. Rumania viewed the matter in much the same spirit that Italy did. In other words both Italy and Rumania took the view that they had not committed themselves to be dragged into war against their highest national interests at the will of the Central Powers. And when Italy went to war with Austria-Hungary, the Rumanian government decided that inasmuch as two parties to the alliance had fallen out and gone to war with each other, the whole alliance was at an end.

From the outbreak of the war there has been a large and influential party at work in Rumania for the purpose of plunging that country into the war on the side of the Entente. Probably the strongest man in this party has been M. Take Jonesco. We have recently received a printed copy of a speech he delivered in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies last December, 17 months after the start of the war, in which with every device of the trained orator he appealed to his people to go to war against Austria.

After reviewing all the national reasons for Rumania's entrance on the side of the Entente, he spoke, towards the end, of the favorable opportunities the government had missed for entering the war. He spoke of the time when Russia had taken Lemberg. "Certain it is that after Lemberg, Austria lost her head. At that moment she was in real terror that we should come into the war," he shouted.

Then came the second opportunity—when Italy entered. "Our entry into the war at that moment was clearly indicated and this step probably would have influenced the political situation in Bulgaria in spite of the obstinacy of King Ferdinand."

The third moment came "when

Bulgaria threw aside the mask."

"At that moment we were under the obligation to defend Serbia. This I know for I am one of those who wrote and signed that undertaking. But it was more than an obligation, for what is an obligation at a time when treaties count for nothing? It was to our interest to defend Serbia." He went on to say that probably if Rumania had mobilized when Bulgaria did, Venizelos might have stayed in power, "that man who was evidently so much greater than his country, which is just as serious a misfortune as that the leader of a people should be less great than the people."

"It was in our power to avert from the Quadruple Alliance the moral grief of the abandonment of Serbia. We only could have prevented it, and no-one else. Ten million soldiers in Paris were then worth less than our army here." He then asked if there would be another opportunity, and added that he believed there would, and that he hoped the government would be ready for it. "I believe that the hour will strike, but for this hour I demand in place of a passive attitude which awaits events, an active attitude which prepares for the hour and makes it come."

"When a nation has claims as great as ours, when the satisfaction of these claims is a question of life or death I find that we are not fulfilling our duty if we wait until the chance comes to us. No, gentlemen, we must act to make the hour come in which we can throw all our strength, all our energy, into the scale."

And it is evident from the news of yesterday, that the hour did come.

Correspondence

Censored Letters

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir—In reply to Mr. E. Quackenbush's protest in your issue this morning, perhaps his indignation will cool and he will refrain from sending "another note" to Washington, when he reads the following extract of an interview with the Right Hon. Lord Cecil as to "Why mail censorship is vital to Britain."

"The mails between neutrals," he says, "continue to be filled with merchandise. Only six weeks ago in the mails from New York to Scandinavian ports, we found 168 packets of rubber goods, 17 of fur, two of graphite and 83 of clothing, boots and other miscellaneous articles."

"All these neutral mails also were filled with securities, transfers of money and all the machinery used by Germany in maintaining her credit. They further were filled with German propaganda, designed for the promotion of sedition and rebellion, not only in countries governed by Germany's enemies, but in neutrals as well."

"So much has this been so that the Press in the Dutch East Indies has stated that the people there could not well regret Britain's action, since the mails were used as a channel for inflammatory literature calculated to stir up the natives of Java and Sumatra, no less than those of Singapore and India. But even of more vital importance is the fact that through these mails, by which the whole system of German espionage is conducted, again and again its centers established in neutral countries have gravely endangered the safety of the Empire."

"I don't believe any of the neutrals wish to deny our right to unload and examine the mails unless it be those persons who base their protest not on the interests of their own country, but on those of Germany, such people, for instance, as the German-American Chamber of Commerce at New York, who recently petitioned the German Government to exact a penal war contribution from the Belgians as a retaliation for each seizure of mails by Britain."

No doubt the British Government have good reason for the course adopted. Yours etc.,

F. H. C.

Shanghai, August 29, 1916.

"English" and "British"

The dispute as to the use of the word "English" in place of "British" crops up every little while. The London Spectator has recently had vigorous controversial letters about it, caused, we believe, by the title of Mrs. Humphry Ward's war book, "England's Effort." Apropos of the discussion, an exchange says that once in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith was corrected for saying "British" when he really meant "English," and in apologizing for the slip he explained that he had but lately been broken of the opposite error.

What Danish West Indies Mean To The United States

(New York Times Magazine)

If Denmark finally cedes her West Indian possessions to the United States, 133 square miles will be added to the territory over which the American flag flies, and our Government will come into possession of one of the finest harbors in the West Indies—a valuable naval base and coaling station long coveted by political and military authorities in Washington. St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix, and the other tiny islands and rocks which compose the Danish West Indies are not intrinsically valuable. Their land is poor, their crops are small, their population is becoming smaller year by year; for several years their revenue has been decreasing and they have been a financial burden to Denmark, but they lie in a strategic position with regard to the Atlantic trade routes leading to the Panama Canal, and for that reason they have a potential value in the scheme of defense which must be worked out to protect that great waterway against an enemy.

The chief surprise in Washington's announcement of the negotiation of a treaty with Denmark for the transfer of the islands to the United States was the price—\$25,000,000—which the convention fixed. In 1865 Secretary Seward offered \$5,000,000 for the islands and increased the sum to \$7,500,000 two years later. In 1902 the Roosevelt Administration agreed to pay \$5,000,000, but the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag refused to ratify the convention, which the United States Senate had ratified on February 17. Possibly Denmark will eventually be willing to accept less than \$25,000,000, for an influential element in that country is anxious to sell the islands. Moreover, the islanders themselves apparently wish to improve their economic condition, and it is highly probable that they would vote to place their future in the hands of the United States. They voted in favor of the transfer fifty years ago, and they have less to lose and more to gain at this time.

It has been said at various times that Germany is opposed to the sale of the islands, hoping that some day a modification of the Monroe Doctrine would enable her to acquire them for naval purposes. Whatever truth there may be in this statement it is certain that the United States will allow no foreign power to take control of the Danish West Indies, even though they are not brought under the American flag. Thus the hopes of Germany or any other power that covets the islands are doomed to disappointment.

Last February a Copenhagen dispatch told about a pamphlet having been published by M. Hageman, a planter of the islands, who advocated their sale. He was pessimistic about their future. Their sanitary condition was bad, he said, infant mortality had reached a rate of 62 per cent, while the population was decreasing at an alarming rate.

The decrease of population—most of the inhabitants are colored—is perhaps the best index of the gradual impoverishment of the Danish West Indies. In 1828 their population was 46,000, in 1841, 41,000; in 1890, 32,000, while the census of 1911 fixed the number at 27,086.

Absentee landlordism, combined with land monopoly, has induced poverty and discontent in the islands, and the people have cast envious eyes upon Porto Rico, from which they are separated by only a few miles of water. They have seen Porto Rico and her people flourishing under American rule, while the sugar plantations of their own islands have steadily yielded less, and individually people have become poorer. The result is that many negroes have emigrated from the Danish West Indies to Porto Rico and the United States, and, having tasted the benefits of American government, they are undoubtedly willing that their brothers still under Danish rule should change their allegiance.

It would hardly be fair to accuse the Danes of misrule in the West Indies. Their failure, which is acknowledged by their willingness to sell their tropical possessions, has been due to various causes, economic and social. It was not many years ago that the British Government had to make grants to several of its colonies in the West Indies in order to avert financial disaster, and the Danish islands have had to contend with the same economic conditions, while possessing fewer natural resources than the British islands.

If the United States takes control of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John it is probable that they will again become prosperous. The black man will take up the unused land he cannot get now, new capital will go in, and the sugar growers will have

better facilities for marketing their crop—the staple product of the islands. And the islanders themselves will feel quite at home with officials who speak English, for they have always refused to use Danish, the language of their rulers.

The Danish islanders have a measure of self-government, and it is reasonable to assume that they would demand similar rights from the United States. Their system of government is described by Arndt M. Stickle in The Journal of American History for 1913 as follows:

The organization of the Government and law of the Danish West Indies as they now are date back to 1863. The law forming a scheme of government then passed has about eighty-six sections, and has had but a few slight modifications since. For administrative purposes the islands are divided into two districts: St. Croix and the little islands adjacent form one, and St. Thomas and St. John, with adjacent isles, the other. Each of these districts is called a commune.

Primarily, matters of legislation are in the hands of the Danish Rigsdag, but the law making power is vested in the King and two Colonial Councils, one from each commune, with the Rigsdag having veto power. The Governor is the leading executive officer. He has only minor appointive power, for the King appoints leading officials of the islands and may remove any but the Judges of the courts. The Governor has an assistant, the Vice Governor, and each resides alternately in one commune six months at a time. They are called Over Superiors, are Commanders-in-Chief of the militia, and are to see that all laws are executed.

The legislative function of the islands is vested in two Colonial Councils—one from each Commune. The St. Croix Commune elects by popular vote thirteen Councilors from three districts and the King appoints five. The St. Thomas Commune elects eleven Councilors from three districts and the King appoints four. The members of the Council are elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. All males 25 years of age, being residents of the commune two years, in the district six months, and registered as possessing a small prescribed amount of property, may vote.

The Danish-American treaty of 1902, which failed of ratification, granted to the people of the islands full property, religious, and civil rights, and the choice of remaining or leaving at their pleasure, with two years' time in which to decide whether they would become American citizens or remain Danish subjects. After two years, if they failed to declare themselves, they were to be regarded as American citizens. The treaty also stated that "the civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by Congress, subject to stipulations contained in the present convention." While obtaining the full sovereignty of the islands the United States was not to be held responsible for their debts, although certain clauses of the treaty dealt with specific financial arrangements affecting established industries in the islands.

The reasons that induced the United States to try to purchase the Danish West Indies toward the close of the civil war apparently hold good today, with certain modifications. During the civil war the Federal Government had no naval base in the West Indies, and when it was necessary to refit warships on duty in the Caribbean the vessels were compelled to take a long voyage to find a shipyard. Now, however, the United States has naval bases in Cuba and Porto Rico, but these are not considered sufficient to guard the trade routes and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal. San Juan, the chief port of Porto Rico, has a spacious anchorage, but unfortunately the water is comparatively shallow and the harbor is suitable only for the smaller class of war vessels.

On the other hand, the harbor of Charlotte Amalie, in St. Thomas, is deep enough to float the largest battleships without danger, and there is another good anchorage called Coral Bay in St. John. With proper fortifications, naval men believe that St. Thomas would provide a serviceable and virtually impregnable base—a sort of American Heligoland in the Caribbean. The port of Charlotte Amalie has long been one of the great coaling stations of the world. It has shipyards, dry docks, and repair shops, and besides being a port of refuge it is the headquarters of several lines of passenger and freight steamships. Undoubtedly the port's proximity to the Panama Canal gives it an importance which may account for the

high price the United States is asked to pay for the islands.

From the deck of a vessel in the harbor Charlotte Amalie is strikingly beautiful, covering three spurs of a mountain clad in tropical foliage. From the heights above the town one may see on a clear day the islands of Porto Rico, Beques or the Crab, and St. Croix in the distance, and there are many other extensive views. Sir Frederick Treves, the famous British surgeon, in his book "The Cradle of the Deep," calls Charlotte Amalie the most picturesque town in the whole sweep of the Windward Islands.

"The walls of the houses," he says, "are for the most part a dazzling white. Some are yellow or gray or orange; certain of them are blue. The roofs are always a generous bright red. Between the houses and overshadowing the roofs are clumps of green trees. Here and there can be seen stone stairs climbing up through the town, gardens with creeper-covered walls, a tufted palm, a many-arched arcade, the balustrades of shady terraces. Viewed from the sea Charlotte Amalie would seem to be a place for those who make holiday—all gayly tinted villas and palaces, where the factory chimney, the warehouse, and the woeful suburb are unknown."

St. Thomas was a famous retreat of buccaners, one of whom was Teach, or Blackbeard, who had fourteen wives.

Sir Frederick Treves describes in a somewhat ironical vein the two pirate strongholds, which every visitor to Charlotte Amalie must see:

On the respective summits of two of the hills of Charlotte Amalie there stands a castle. The larger is called Bluebeard's Castle, the smaller Blackbeard's. It is claimed that they were the strongholds of pirates distinguished by those names. St. Thomas was certainly a favorite haunt of the buccaner, and although the sea rover had little leisure for building castles he was not above occupying premises erected by others.

The two strong places in question are round towers of undoubted antiquity, each with a maximum of wall and a minimum of window. Bluebeard's Castle has the appearance of a fortress or refuge of the blockhouse type, but the castle of Blackbeard is singularly suggestive of a stone windmill deprived of its wooden caps and sails. It would be little short of profanity to hint that this pirate's lair is no more than a discarded mill, for the people of the island, though hazy in their details, are firm in the belief that the tower was the fastness of Blackbeard the corsair.

Of Bluebeard nothing whatever is known, nor do even the sellers of postcards suggest that he was in any way connected with the famous automaton of the nursery tale. Blackbeard, however, was a definite character, a pirate of pirates, who in the early part of the eighteenth century was the hero of the Caribbean Sea. I can find no evidence that he ever held the mill-like tower which keeps green his memory at St. Thomas, but it would be rank heresy to suppose that such evidence is not forthcoming.

Blackbeard's non-professional name was Edward Teach. He was a native of Bristol, and a mariner. In the pursuit of his calling he came to Jamaica, where, it may be assumed, he was led astray by evil companions, picked up in the taverns of Port Royal. Anyhow, in 1716, Master Teach took to piracy. It is claimed that when a man adopts a calling he should strive to excel in it. Edward was evidently influenced by this teaching and acted upon it, with the result that he attained to the very highest distinction in his profession. Indeed, such were his ability and application that in two short years he rose to the position of the world's greatest pirate. In this anxious and dangerous vocation he is without an equal. The stage pirate with black ringlets and a belt full of knives, who sits on a gunpowder cask and scatters murder aimlessly about him, is a mere babe and suckling to Edward Teach.

Sir Frederick tells how Master Teach was killed in a bloody duel on the deck of his ship, and how his conqueror, Lieutenant Maynard of H. M. S. Pearl, cut off his head and hung it on the bowsprit of his sloop. "With this strange ornament swinging from the bows," he adds, "and with thirteen pirates safe in the hold, Maynard set sail for Bath Town in North Carolina. Here the thirteen were promptly hanged."

One of the old Danish Governors of St. Thomas was Adolf Esmit, who had used his popularity to oust his brother Nicholas, the lawful Governor. Adolf, who had been a privateer, made a business of protecting and encouraging pirates—for a consideration, of course. The English people of the neighboring islands found him a bad neighbor, for he harbored runaway seamen and debtors, fitted out pirate vessels with arms and provisions, and refused to

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Wisdom From China

Contributed To The Yale Panel by R. B. Howell.
It happened in our Shanghai office. The advertising manager casually tried to convert a Chinese visitor into a prospective Yale Lock customer. The conversation ran along the following lines:
"Why don't you buy a Yale Lock? Then you need not worry about burglars."
"Suppose my buy no man can come inside my house and catch anything?"
"Quite so."
"You talkie Yale b'long No 1 big firm. Have got plenty business America?"
"Yes. All over the world."
"Any foreign man have got Yale Lock?"
"Yes. Nearly all foreigners use Yale Locks nowadays."
"Have got plenty foreign policemen your home?"
"Yes."
"How fashion have got plenty foreign policemen suppose any foreign man have got Yale Lock?"

Household Suggestions

An oven that is in constant use should be kept scrupulously clean if you want to get the best results from it. The shelves should occasionally be scrubbed with strong soda water, and, in addition, they should be painted with quicklime two or three times a year. An oven treated in this way never becomes coated with grease, and there is no unpleasant smell when it is being used.
Never put onions or cabbage into the larder; the smell is apt to affect other food. Warm gravy should also be kept away from the larder for the same reason. The bread pan should be scoured once a week and thoroughly dried before the bread is put back again.
Moths hate newspapers; they will never touch anything wrapped in them. Wrap winter clothes entirely in newspapers before putting them away for the summer; it will keep them absolutely free of moths.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Firk

Wen Pa calm hoam last nite one of Ma's cuzzins was there, he is a yung man named Henry Hale, he calm from Ohio. He is going to be a grate riter, he sed.
Well, Henry, sed Pa, wen Ma interduced him and toald about his ritings, I am glad you have picked out a man sized job. Beeing a grate riter is sum job. You want ever feel like you are on a vacashun wen you get on that job.
I know sed Pa, beekaus I have did sum ritings myself. It is a hard job, even for a brite mind like mine. I often have riter's head-ake, sed Pa, wich cums from deep thought. Maybe you want git that sed Pa.
I have every reason to think I shall succeed, sed Henry Hale. I won three prizes in skool for ritings essays. One of them essays, he sed, called Doez the Soul Fly Hither, won the praise of the whole skool board, he sed. They even sed it was too deep for them.
You doant want to be so deep if you are a riter, sed Pa. You want to remember that the tired bizness men and there untired wives dont want to read things to maik them think. They want to read things to maik them laff.
That is just ware I differ from you, sed Mister Hale. The peupul of today must be made to think. I propose to maik them think. They

will have to think after they read one of my books.
Maybe they will think becofour thay buy yure books, sed Pa. I have met several reform riter's that rote novels and then happened to find out that they cudent sell them. The peupul are a funny lot of reeders, sed Pa. I rote a grand book onst and it didnt sell at all. If it had sold, sed Pa, the whole world wud have known of my fame by now.
It is a good thing it didnt sell, sed Ma. The criticks that re-veded it sed that it was a plot so vague that a spyglass cudent find it, and thay even sed the dick-shun was retched.
That shows you how much criticks know about books, sed Pa. If criticks know so much about ritings books, why doant thay rite a few themselfs?
One of the criticks sed you was spolling a possibel blacksmith to maik a vary poor novelist, I toald Pa.
That will do from you, Bobbie, sed Pa. I doant want to hear any moar from you. Pa was kind of red in the face.
Then you doant think I shall ever win fame? sed Mister Hale.
Not unless you jump off Brooklyn Bridge or talk sum new kind of drug to croak yourself, sed Pa. That way you mite git yure naim in the paper.
After Mister Hale was gone Ma sed to Pa, now, dearest luv, you see how ridikus it sounds to peupul wen you say you are a riter.

St. Thomas and ended the career of Esmit. Thereafter the corsairs found the islands an inhospitable place.
All of the Danish islands are of volcanic origin and surrounded by coral reefs. The surface of the land varies from low coast plains to mountains, but springs and streams are not plentiful and at times the country has suffered severely from drought. St. Thomas lies forty miles east of Porto Rico and has an area of thirty-two square miles. Sugar is produced here and tropical fruits are abundant. St. John, which is near by, comprises but twenty-one square miles. From St. John comes some of the best bay rum, for the soil of the island seems especially adapted to the growth of the bay leaf, from which the rum is distilled. St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, the largest of the three islands, contains eighty-four square miles, and

is sixty-five miles south-east of Porto Rico. The two principal towns are Christiansted and Frederiksted, but they have not the importance of Charlotte Amalie.
Like all islands of the West Indies the Danish possessions have had a checkered history. They changed hands several times in the days when the nations of Europe fought for sea power and a share of the wealth of this hemisphere. Columbus discovered the islands on his second voyage. They were then inhabited by Caribs and Arawaks. In 1657 St. Thomas was colonized by the Dutch, who were succeeded by the English. Then came the Danes, who have held the island since 1871. St. John was settled by the Danes in 1684.
Both the Dutch and English settled St. Croix in 1625, and in later years the island was ruled by Spaniards and the French. In 1653 Louis XIV. sold St. Croix to the Knights of Malta, and they in turn gave way to the French West India Company in 1665. The island proved to be a poor investment and was abandoned by the French in 1695, the whole population going to Sante Domingo. St. Croix was virtually uninhabited until 1733, when the French sold the island to the King of Denmark for \$375,000.
The early prosperity of St. Thomas was due to the fact that in 1764 the Danes declared it a free port, to which all vessels might come. St. Thomas at once became a distributing point for much of the West India trade, and for many years an immense business was carried on there. Now there is a possibility that a new and perhaps brighter chapter will be added to the maritime history of the port.

We have been authorised to sell for account of the children of the late G. Schneider a lot of new silverware, consisting of spoons, forks, liqueur cups, sweet and dessert trays, cream jugs, etc., etc.

These articles MUST BE SOLD and will be disposed of at prices much below cost.

Inspection invited.

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"The Swiss House"

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1 Nanking Road.

TRY
GETZBEST
SOCKEYE
SALMON
With Mayonnaise

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

What Danish West
Indies Mean to U.S.

(Continued from Page 6)
restore captured ships and crews which had been brought into St. Thomas by the free-booters.
The King of Denmark sent another Governor to dispossess Esmit, and he arrived in the West Indies in October, 1864. With the assistance of the English, who lent him an armed sloop, he took possession of



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Grandma

Young and old find continual delight in the music of the

Victrola

It satisfies every age and every taste with its variety of selections.
You ought to have a Victrola to help educate the children and entertain the grown-ups.
We'll gladly play any music you wish to hear, and demonstrate the various styles (\$15 to \$200). Terms to suit your convenience.



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Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

For—
Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.
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Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.

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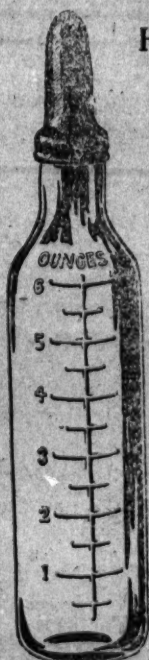
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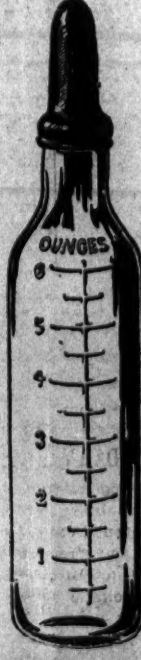
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FOOD
for



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CHILDREN



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Carpets beaten by electric motor
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Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Turk Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 29, 1918.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	72.17
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1922
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11 1/2—Tls.	6.78
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex.	9.37
Peking Bar	Tls. 35.44
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	31.14
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-11 1/2
London	Demand 2-11 1/2
India	T.T. 2-11 1/2
Paris	T.T. 412 1/2
Paris	Demand 413
New York	T.T. 70 1/2
New York	Demand 70 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 72 1/2
Hatavia	T.T. 169 1/2

Bank's Buying Rate	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 427 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 73 1/2

CUSTOMER HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST	
4-1/2% Tls.	4.47
1-1/2% Tls.	3.86
Gold 1-1/2% Tls.	1.82
Ex. Tls. 1-1/2% Tls.	1.50
" 1-1/2% Tls.	2.50
" 1-1/2% Tls.	1.50
† Nominal	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 29, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Anglo-Dutch Tls.	7.00
Bates Tls.	2.00
Consolidated Tls.	4.00
Samagasaki Tls.	1.20
Shanghai Pahanas Tls.	2.17 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.30
Java Consolidated Tls.	21.50
Direct Business Reported	
S. M. C. 6% deb. 1916 Tls.	100.00
Langkate Tls.	26.50
Sonawangs Tls.	19.50
Sungel Duri Tls.	13.75
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.32 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.35
Zhangbes Tls.	8.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 29, 1918.

FINANCE DONE	
Official	
Almas Tls.	14.00 cash
Sungel Duri Tls.	13.50 cash
Kotas Tls.	12.55 September
Kotas Tls.	12.50 cash
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.30 cash
Zhangbes Tls.	7.50 September
Zhangbes Tls.	8.00 September
Shanghai Cottons Tls.	96.00 Sept.
Chemore Tls.	2.15 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	11.50 cash
Chengs Tls.	3.90 cash
Direct	
Cathy 'O' Tls.	3.00 cash
Docks Tls.	75.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Rubber's Service	
London, August 28.—Today's rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex	—
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4 d. sellers	—
October to December: 2s. 4 1/4 d. buyers	—
Tendency of Market: Quiet but steady.	
Last Quotation, London, August 26:	
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4 d. paid.	—
October to December: 2s. 4 1/4 d. buyers	—
Tendency of Market: Quiet but steady.	

COTTON MARKET

Rubber's Service	
London, August 28.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:	
Mid-American Spot	9.84d.
October-November	9.62d.
January-February	9.55d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
803 Raffles Place, London. Seven minutes from Bond by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR

American Writer Gives Summary Of The Situation

The following article is taken from The Daily Commercial News of San Francisco:

The recent movements of the Cunard Steamship Company of absorbing new lines or gaining control over them or joining with other corporations in a common interest of land and ocean transportation, have given rise to a surmise of a general combination or co-operation of British shipping interests after the war is over. At the same time, Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, is reported as declaring at a meeting of the Woermann Shipping Company at Hamburg that German shipping interests must be prepared to conduct a new war against competitors "extraordinarily strengthened by war profits of fantastic height," evidently referring to the benefit that British shipping has derived from something like a monopoly in various lines of transportation on the sea, with a shortened supply of vessels.

There is no sort of doubt that as soon as this war is over, says The New York Journal of Commerce, there will be a strenuous effort on the part of the British and German shipowners to revive and extend their activity to the utmost. It will not be surprising if there is a pretty close association and co-operation on the part of both nationalities in their rivalry. The British companies will be more likely than heretofore to work together in a common interest in the distribution of trade and in economy and efficiency in methods. Something similar is likely to take place in Germany, and both may have their Government behind them. There are many British vessels to be relieved from service as naval auxiliaries, and many German vessels to be released from internment.

At the same time with this renewal of the supply and revival of activity of merchant vessels in the ocean trade, it is likely to be found that for a time at least there will be a falling off in the use for them. There will probably be a complete cessation of the transportation of munitions and war supplies on merchant vessels, and there is sure to be a reduction in various classes of imports and exports as compared with the ante-war period. While there has been considerable loss of shipping during the war, there has also been a good deal of activity in replacing it. Those who are figuring upon a great expansion of American merchant marine and the trade in which it is employed after the war is over, will do well to keep in mind what there is going to be to contend with. Success will call for intelligent and persistent enterprise coupled with freedom from oppressive legislation, and the American shipowner will need the fair chance more than ever.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN MILLING INDUSTRY

Japan Has Stopped Importing Of Flour and Started Exporting

Japan's flour milling industry is now making a steadfast progress. This industry grew to an appreciable extent in the business boom that followed the Russo-Japanese war.

Before the war, Japan's annual import of flour amounted to about 10,000,000 yen, but a few years later the import figures fell to about 1,000,000 yen. In those days this was regarded as remarkable progress and it was the subject for congratulation as an industrial success of Japan. The progress now being made is more remarkable than the success achieved eight or nine years ago, for Japan has not only been able to dispense with her import of flour, but is now exporting to some extent. Following are the latest figures of import and export of flour:

	Import	Export
1913	28,614,300	68,672
1914	20,110,800	2,729,704
1915	3,030,800	24,685,269

Thus it will be seen that in the three years past the import fell remarkably while the export increased correspondingly. As to the condition in the present year, the figures for the first five months compared with those in the corresponding period last year follow:

	Import	Export
Jan.-May, 1916	8,250,911	555,252
Jan.-May, 1915	8,616,095	669,565

Both the amount and value of export have shown a slight decrease this year, but it was entirely due to the scarcity of space and increasing freight that barred the shipment. On the whole the situation is very promising. Every flour mill is planning to increase its facilities to meet with the demand for export. It is reported that the Nippon Flour Mill Company increased its daily capacity by 500 koku last year and another 600 koku this year; the Nishin Flour Mill by 200 koku this year; the Daiichi Flour Mill recovered the daily capacity of 1,000 koku and the Tosa Flour Mill is about to increase by 800 koku.

The total capacity of all the flour mills is now said to be about 15,000 koku, presenting a striking contrast with the condition before the Russo-Japanese war when the total daily capacity was between 500 and 700 koku.

This condition, like many other booms, is largely due to the war. It remains to be seen whether this state of things will be maintained permanently. The clue to the solution of this question is whether Japan can command an independent supply of wheat. In this respect, there is something to be regretted, for Japan relies largely upon the foreign supply of wheat, though the home supply is increasing.

Before the present war there was a tendency for the importation of wheat to increase, but the following figures show the great drop since the war:

	1914	1915
China	33,769	214,138
Kwantung	13,332	76,557
U. S.	1,299,131	55,981
Canada	67,586	—
Australia	548,110	20,788

Thus the import from the United States which was over 1,000,000 piculs in 1914 fell to only a little over 55,000 piculs, while there was no import from Canada last year. The increase, however, was made in the import from China and the leased territory of Kwantung.

JAPANESE WILL LEAD RUSSIANS, PARIS HEARS

New York Times Prints Report Of New Army Under Mikado's Officers

New York, August 23.—Japanese officers are to lead Russian troops on the eastern front, according to a letter published in the New York Times. This letter, the Times says, comes from a well-informed American resident of Paris. The letter reads:

"According to information reaching Paris, Japanese officers will come to command Russian troops in the eastern theater of the war. In Russia a force of one million men is being raised, and Japan will supply this army with officers. This force will be depended on to invade East Prussia once more."—Nichi Nichi.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK		Closing Quotations
Banks		
Chartered	£37 1/2 B.	252
Russo-Asiatic	£250.	3 B.
Cathay, ordy	—	6.
Cathay, pref.	—	—

Marine Insurances		
Canton	£395 B.	155 B.
North China	—	5645
Union of Canton	—	2800 B.

Fire Insurances		
China Fire	£154 B.	—
Hongkong Fire	£595	—

Shipping		
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 129	—
Indo-China Def.	—	1108.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 1/2 B.	50
Kochien	Tls. 22	—

Mining		
Kaiping	Tls. 10	395. 6d.
Jirientai Cons.	—	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Philippines	—	Tls. 2 1/2
Raub	—	—

Docks		
Hongkong Dock	£126 B.	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Dock	—	Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84 1/2 B.	883 B.
Hongkong Wharf	—	—

Lands and Hotels		
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 1/2 B.	—
China Land	Tls. 50 N.	—
Shanghai Land	Tls. 93 B.	—
Wahaiwai Land	—	—
Central Stores	£8 1/2 B.	—
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50	—
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50	—

Cotton Mills		
W-wo	Tls. 147 B.	—
W-wo Pref.	Tls. 107 B.	—
International	Tls. 75 B.	—
International Pref.	Tls. 75	—
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65	—
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.	—
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 95 1/2 B.	—
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.	—
Tangtsapoo	Tls. 450 B.	—
Tangtsapoo Pref.	Tls. 101 B.	—

Industrials		
Anglo-German Br'y.	£95 N.	—
Bulder Tls.	Tls. 23 B.	—
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.	—
China Sugar	£109 1/2 B.	—
Green Island	Tls. 9 1/2 B.	—
Langkate	Tls. 26 1/2 B.	—
Major Bros.	Tls. 5	—
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 155 B.	—

Stores		
Hall & Holts	Tls. 16 1/2 B.	—
Llewellyn	£60 B.	—
Leas, Crawford	—	—
Moultrie	Tls. 6 1/2 B.	—
Nelson	Tls. 17 1/2 B.	—
Weeks	—	—

Rubbers (Local)		
Alma	Tls. 13 1/2 B.	—
Amherst	Tls. 14 B.	—
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11.60 B.	—
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.	—
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40 B.	—
Satu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.85 B.	—
Sukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.	—
Sute	Tls. 2 B.	—
Themnor United	Tls. 2.10 B.	—
Thempedak	Tls. 2.40 B.	—
Cheng	Tls. 3.80 B.	—
Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.	—
Domion	Tls. 13 1/2 B.	—
Jula Kalumpung	Tls. 9 1/2 B.	—
Sava Consolidated	Tls. 21 1/2 B.	—
Kamunting	Tls. 8 1/2 B.	—
Kapalang	Tls. 1 1/2	—
Kapalang	Tls. 32 1/2 B.	—
Kapalang	Tls. 10 B.	—
Kota Bahru	Tls. 12 1/2 B.	—
Kroowek Java	Tls. 20 B.	—
Padang	Tls. 17 B.	—
Pongkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2	—
Permatas	Tls. 7	—
Repah	Tls. 1.65 B.	—
Samagasaki	Tls. 1.20 B.	—
Seokee	Tls. 8 1/2 B.	—
Semambu	Tls. 1.90	—
Sonawang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.	—
Shanghai Kienang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.	—
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8 1/2 B.	—
Shanghai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15	—
Shanghai Pahanas	Tls. 2.17 1/2 B.	—
Sungel Duri	Tls. 2 B.	—
Sua Mangs	Tls. 15 1/2 B.	—
Sua Kelantan	Tls. 7	—
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.05 B.	—
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.30	—
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2 B.	—
Uobri	Tls. 1.35 Sa.	—
Zhangbe	Tls. 27 B.	—
Zhangbe	Tls. 2 1/2 S.	—
Zhangbe	Tls. 8 B.	—

Miscellaneous		
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.	—
Culky Dairy	Tls. 11	—
Shai Elec. and Ash	£2 N.	—
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 89 B.	—
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.	—
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30	—
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30	—
Shai Telephone	Tls. 90 B.	—
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 281	—
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers	—	—

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road		Telephone No. 398
LANGKAT DAILY OUTFIT		
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boechen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:		
"The output of crude oil for August 28 was 123 tons."		

ATTACK ON SOMME COST FOE 350,000 MEN, SAYS BERLIN

Official Estimate of Losses Places Figures More Than Thrice as High as Allies—German Casualties Declared Not Nearly So Great

Berlin, August 1.—Germany's official estimate of the total losses of the British and French in the first month of the Battle of the Somme, just ended, is placed, "according to a very cautious valuation," at 350,000 officers and men.

The German losses, the official report declares, "cannot be compared to this figure." The report also declares that what progress the allies have made has been so slow that there has been ample time to construct new lines, as strong as those taken, in the rear, so that the allies are as far as ever from breaking through.

Allied Forces Repulsed

In the last twenty-four hours of the battle the regular daily official bulletin today announces, the British, who had gained some ground west of Fourcaux Wood (northeast of Bazentin-le-Petit), were driven back again, while the French were repulsed completely in a furious attack west of Maurepas, and also north of the Somme. The day's fighting is characterized as "extremely fierce."

The official report, giving the German estimate of the allies' losses, says:

"A month has elapsed since the great Anglo-French thrust, during which, according to the enemy's previous announcement, a decision had to be obtained under all circumstances by the enemy."

"On a twenty-eight-kilometer (seventeen-mile) front, the enemy advanced four kilometers (two and a half miles) on the average, but, after his experiences of July 20, 22, 24 and 26, he will not affirm that the German line has been shaken at any place."

"This 'success' cost the British at least 230,000 men, according to a very cautious valuation. For the French losses there are no accurate bases of calculation, but since the French had to do the largest part of the job, even taking into consideration their superior fighting skill, the total enemy losses will reach 350,000. The German losses cannot be compared to these figures."

(Reports from British headquarters in France, both official and unofficial, have invariably admitted, although always in general terms, that the British losses in the Somme campaign have been very heavy. However, an official British casualty list for July—thus coinciding exactly with the period of the German estimate—was issued in London, Monday night. This casualty list was not confined to the Somme battle, but covered all fronts on which British troops are engaged. It listed 7,084 officers and 52,591 men, a total of 59,675 casualties for all fronts, against the German claim of 230,000 for this front alone. As regards the French losses on the Somme, no definite figures have ever been given, but all reports agree that they were surprisingly light and much less than the British.)

"As a result of the slow progress made by the offensive, we have had time to construct new fortifications behind our actual lines, identical with those lost. In order to illustrate the facts mentioned in the foregoing, it is stated that, in the first month of the fighting at Verdun we gained double the amount of territory, while the German casualties

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The Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-

change business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

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to arrangement.

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WU KUUN,
Manager

PERU AND VENEZUELA

PREPARING FOR WAR
Plan Raid On Colombia And
Ecuador, London
Hears

London, August 6.—Reynolds
Newspaper today gives prominence
to a rumor that there is likely to
be a war in South America.

"A diplomatic source reports that the paper, 'that Peru and Venezuela have secretly agreed to take vast lands from Colombia and Ecuador.'"

10

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Episodes 20, 21 and 22

Telephone WEST 302

British Gain More Ground In the Delville Wood Area

French Easily Repulse Attacks at Fleury; All Conquered Districts Are Strongly Held

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 28.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Some progress was made east of Delville Wood. The weather is indifferent.

There has been much artillery firing against parts of our line, especially at Delville Wood and north of Pozieres. Our artillery was also active.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters stated that a party of German soldiers surrendered to the Warwicks, in Leipzig Redoubt, after shooting their officer for trying to prevent their surrender.

Paris, August 28. The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: German attacks at Fleury were easily repulsed. The front was calm elsewhere.

On both the French and British fronts north of the Somme hot fighting is still in progress, during which fresh advances have been made at several points, the British bringing their front into alignment with the French line. All the ground recently captured is strongly held.

It is worthy of note that positions, when once conquered by the Allies, become intangible, despite desperate German counter-attacks, which fact evinces the superiority of the Allied armies. The great majority of the French onslaughts, promptly delivered, usually succeed with moderate casualties, while the subsequent counter-attacks made by the enemy are carried

down near Bapaume and another one west of Roisel. Both were shot down in an air-fight.

One was shot down west of Athies and one north-west of Noyon by defense fire. North-west of Peronne and near Ribemont, south-east of St. Quentin, an aeroplane fell into our hands.

Berlin, August 26.—Major Morant, in the Berliner Tageblatt, states that the German troops have now successfully checked the offensive of the Entente on all fronts, on the Somme, near Thiaumont, near Fleury, near Pimk to the Rumanian frontier, as well as on the Isonzo front, where the Italians must prepare entirely fresh positions and combats, while the German-Bulgarian offensive in the Balkans is progressing methodically.

Herve, in the Victoire, is delighted because the French have stormed the third position. Morant says, if the French flyers would observe more exactly, they would discover the same number of fresh German positions as those taken by the British and French troops.

Although the troops of General Brusseloff are breathing profoundly, it is no sign of force. Herve declares that the German troops were, during the night, transported eastward, in order to diminish the pressure against the French lines.

This is similar to the British idea of the interchangeable front, that is to say, to replace French troops by Russian and British troops, in order to give the French troops a pause of three months. Major Morant says the meaning of all this is very obvious.

German Line at Clercy

Pierced; Soon Restored

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German report.—Headquarters, August 27.—Western theater.

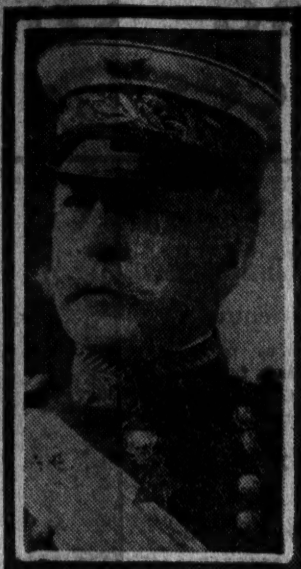
Yesterday morning and during the night, the British, north of the Somme, after a strong artillery preparation, repeated their attacks south of Thiepval and north-west of Pozieres. They were repulsed, partly after violent hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy left an officer and 60 men in our hands as prisoners.

Likewise, advances north of Bazentin-le-Petit and hand-grenade engagements in the Fourreaux Wood were without success for the enemy. In the sector of Maurepas-Clercy, the French, after violent artillery preparation and using liquid flames, advanced in strong force, but were unsuccessful.

Parties which entered north of Clercy were ejected by a quick counter-thrust. South of the Somme, hand-grenade attacks west of Vermand-Ouvillers were repulsed. On both sides of the Meuse, the artillery fire was temporarily increased. In the evening, attacks made against Thiaumont and near Fleury broke down in our fire.

West of Craonne and in the Apremont Forest, advances of feeble hostile detachments were repulsed. Near Arracourt and Badonviller, our patrol enterprises were successful. In the Somme district, an aeroplane was shot

Sees End of Wars



GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

Washington, August 3.—"This must be the closing scene in the terrible drama of war," General Nelson A. Miles, former commander of the American army, a soldier and a hero of many wars, so expressed his feelings as the second year of the great European struggle passed into history. The General expressed the hope and belief that out of the chaos of the bloody conflict would come a "parliament of men, a federation of the world," to prevent in the centuries to come any recurrence of the tragedy "which has shocked the civilized world."

"I regard this greatest of all wars as the most unjustifiable, uncalled for tragedy in human history," the General said. "This feeling predominates as I contemplate the second anniversary of its inauguration."

ITALIAN LINER GIVES BATTLE TO SUBMARINE

First Armed Merchantman To Fight Diver Brings Story To New York

New York, August 6.—The Italian liner Re D'Italia, first armed merchantman to give battle to submarines, arrived here today. The battle was between the liner and giant submarines in the Mediterranean Sea on Sunday, July 23.

Three American passengers witnessed the battle. They were Dr. L. P. Koster of Philadelphia, Paul Edwards of Jersey City, and James Higgins of Cincinnati.

"The battle occurred two hundred miles from Genoa," said Captain Amadeo Pinetti of the Re D'Italia. "We were between the coast of Corsica and the Balearic Islands when the man on watch reported to me he had seen a periscope."

"I went aft and ordered the crew to man the guns. There I saw a submarine in the position reported. It was a big one with two periscopes showing above the water. It was giving full chase. A few minutes later I saw another one dead astern."

"About 45 minutes after we first sighted them and when it was positive they were chasing us to attack I gave the order to open fire. 'The submarines kept after us until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were in sight of the Balearic Islands. They left us then. 'Throughout the battle the submarines remained submerged. They maneuvered as though they were trying to get on our beam to fire a torpedo.'"

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

August Monthly Competition
The second August competition was held on Monday, 28th inst. in the afternoon at 400 yards range. W. C. Powers registered his first win in "A" class with 44 points, H. Kodaira, third with 44 points, in "B" class, S. Inouye, first win in "C" class with 54 points and A. Cabeldu, second win in "D" class.

There were about 40 competitors. The following are the results:—
"A" Class
W. C. Powers (a) 55 5 5 5 5 5 5=54
C. H. Rutherford 45
S. A. Ransom 45
L. Nelson 39
A. H. Swan 39
O. Rasmussen 38
A. G. White 38

A. M. Collaco 37
D. McAllister 36
J. Macbeth retired.

"B" Class
H. Kodaira (b) 55 5 5 5 5 5 5=54
R. G. H. Cole 40
W. G. Smith 40
C. L. Hall 39
J. Sinclair 37
C. T. Britton 31
D. H. Padkin 10
T. Casella 7
W. H. Blackwood retired.

"C" Class
S. Inouye (a) 55 5 5 5 5 5 5=54
F. Bonicht 54
E. Neumann 52
A. Groves 29
T. Spring 28
T. Watanabe 28
C. Matsuno 27

"D" Class
A. Cabeldu (c) 55 5 5 5 5 5 5=54
E. Otto 55
F. Gates 30
Y. Hori 30
S. Kuwayama 26
D. Nowka 26
H. W. Lambert 14
G. Dunlop retired.

W. Hu retired.
(a) winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.
(b) winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.
(c) winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

Special Competition
This was held on Monday, 28th inst. in the morning at 1,000 yards range. There were very few competitors. L. Nelson won in the "A" Class with 130 points, H. Kodaira of "B" Class with 123, S. Inouye of "C" Class with 55 points and Y. Hori of "D" Class with 55 points.

The following are the results.
"A" Class
L. Nelson 900 1,000 Total
W. C. Powers 63 x 67 = 130
O. D. Rasmussen 68 x 57 = 125
S. A. Ransom 63 x 53 = 118
A. G. White 67 x 59 = 107
"B" Class
H. Kodaira 60 x 63 = 123
J. Pennywitt 65 x 44 = 109
W. G. Smith 54 x 45 = 102
"C" Class
S. Inouye 900 1,000 Total
47 x 59 = 86

C. Matsuma 58 x 47 = 105
"D" Class
Y. Hori 43 x 53 = 96
Intending competitors for the Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship are reminded that the entries for the above competition close on Saturday next, the 2nd September at 12 noon with the Secretary, A. M. Collaco, c/o The Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Provision Prices

in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on August 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat			
Beef	per lb.	14-20	
Mutton	"	15-20	
Pork	"	25-30	
Veal	"	25-30	
Fish			
Bream	per lb.	none	
Cod	"	14-16	
Mandarin	"	20-50	
Mackerel	"	18-20	
Pomfret	"	18-20	
Salmon	"	none	
Sole	"	15-20	
Whitebait	"	20-25	
Game, Poultry and Eggs			
Deer	each	none	
Duck	40-60		
Eggs	per doz.	15-18	
Pow.	per lb.	18-20	
Goose	each	50-61	
Mare	"	none	
Partridge	"	none	
Pheasant	"	18-20	
Quail	"	none	
Shrimp	"	14-16	
Turkey	per lb.	45-50	
Wild Duck	each	none	
Wild Goose	"	none	
Woodcock	"	none	
Wild Pigeon	"	none	
Fruit			
Apples	per lb.	10-15	
Apricots	"	none	
Bananas	"	5-6	
Cherries	"	none	

Cocoanuts	each	14-20	
Chestnuts	per lb.	15	
Figs	per doz.	3-5	
Grapes	per lb.	15-20	
Lemons	each	4-7	
Lichees	per lb.	none	
Mangoes	each	none	
Mangosteens	per doz.	none	
Melons	each	10-20	
Oranges	per lb.	none	
Peaches	"	15-20	
Persimmons	"	5-10	
Pineapples	each	8-10	
Pineapples	per lb.	none	
Plums	per lb.	3-10	
Pumpkins	each	15-20	
Pears	per lb.	8-14	
Strawberries	"	none	
Walnuts	"	8-10	

Vegetables			
Artichokes	each	none	
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25	
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none	
Broad Beans	"	4-5	
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2	
Cabbages	each	6-8	
Celery	per bunch	2-3	
Carrots	each	3-4	
Cauliflower	each	none	
Edible Plant	per lb.	4-5	
French Beans	per lb.	5-6	
Green Corn	each	1-3	
Leeks	per bunch	3-5	
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00	
Onions	per lb.	2-3	
Peas	"	none	
Potatoes	per pic.	\$1.50-1.80	
Paranips	"	2-3	
Radishes	per bunch	1-2	
Spinach	per lb.	4-5	
Tomatoes	"	none	
Turnips	per bunch	none	
Grain and Flour			
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50	
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$3.45	
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$5.40	

KOFA
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
1/2 gallon \$1.00
1 gallon \$1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 9	Mail 5	Wides			Mail 102	Mail 102
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking		arr. 8.44	16.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Control		dep. 8.06	18.25
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Control		arr. 5.03	18.53
					Mail 102	Mail 102
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East		dep. 4.55	18.45
Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 101	Mail 101
Mail 9.35	Friday 2.30	0	dep. Mukden		arr. 23.40	19.37
Mail 9.35	Friday 2.30	0	dep. Mukden		arr. 7.10	1.25
Mail 9.35	Friday 2.30	0	dep. Mukden		arr. 6.50	1.10
Mail 9.35	Friday 2.30	0	dep. Mukden		arr. 6.40	1.05
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Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

No. 134-135A Szechuen Road
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Personal attention given to house
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST

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SHANGHAI

UNFURNISHED ROOM, with
bathroom attached, to let in Nan-
king Road. Apply to Box 230,
THE CHINA PRESS.

The Comparative Law
School of China,
Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Meeting, 1916

Applications for Stabling, Saddle
and Tiffin Rooms, also for licences
for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys
for the half-year ending 28th
February, 1917, must be forwarded
to the undersigned before 6 p.m.
on Wednesday, 30th August, 1916.

Forms of application will be
found on the notice-board in the
Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for
training on Friday, 1st September,
1916, and the licences will be
issued at 9 a.m. on that day.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

24th August, 1916.

The Sparkis Aerated Water
Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters distilled by the latest
process.

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"
Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road
(near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.
PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers

10607

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
Notices

BILL SMITH

A VERY NICE
WARM WEATHER
DRINK
IS
SCHWEPPE'S
LEMON SQUASH

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Good News

For MONEY Savers!

New Goods!

Just unpacked at

Cantorovitch's
103 BROADWAY

American High-Grade Shoes
for Ladies' at \$4.00 a pair.

Ladies' Autumn Sweater-Coats,
in wool, silk and wool, and
pure silk, from \$7.50

Ladies' Rain-Coats
at \$6.90

10806 A 30

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well
Road from this date, August 1,
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,

Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking
Road.

10614

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroid-
ery Merchants. Specialities,
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices
Moderate.

10665

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Regis-
ter will be closed from 26th to
31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,

F. J. BURRETT,

Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

24th August, 1916.

10778

The Senawang Rubber Estates
Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at
a meeting of the Board of Directors
held on 24th August, 1916, it was
decided to pay a first interim
dividend of 10%, equal to Tls.
0.50, per share—on the Capital of
the Company, on Tuesday the 5th
day of September, 1916, to those
shareholders on record on 4th of
September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
30th August to 4th September,
1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.

10792

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders

Est. 1885

Tel. 196 General. Broadway Tel. Address

4968 Private. (Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai) "Zunglee, Shanghai"

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

SMOKE
HADJIYANNI'S
"EGYPTIAN"
CIGARETTES
On Sale By
CHINA TRADING CO.
12 Nanking Road
Tabaqueria Filipina.

MEDIUM \$3.75 per 100
SMALL \$3.50 per 100
LARGE \$4.00 per 100
OTHELLO \$3.00 per 100

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 252
TRAIN SERVICE (1914/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, a NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on
this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.

The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with
the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS			UP TRAINS		
1st day	8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50	2nd day	
1st day	11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00	2nd day	
1st day	11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-06	2nd day	
1st day	12-00 dep	TIENTSIN - CENTRAL	arr 16-31	2nd day	
2nd day	13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 15-30	1st day	
2nd day	14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10	1st day	
2nd day	21-50 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55	1st day	

Intending through passengers from or to Peking are specially requested
to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at Tientsin-East.

Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtze River between
Pukow and Nanking.

Tientsin, August 25th, 1916.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

10813

Don't Forget

the

Sixth Classical Concert

by

Prof. Papini's Orchestra

in the

Palace Hotel Roof Garden

Tonight at 9.30

Mr. Pachenko, the Russian Bass, will sing only
one more night in the Astor House Palm Court,
on Thursday, August 31, at 9.30 p.m.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6734

Lost Government Bonds

DURING the uprising in Yenping
City, Fukien, the following bonds
disappeared:—12 bonds number-
ing 044044-044055, each for \$100:
5 at \$100 each, numbering 044033-
044036; 2 at \$10 each, No. 460221
and 460245; 7 at \$100 each, Nos.
044040-044039; No. 020054 at
\$50; and 3 at \$10 each, Nos.
460242-460244. The Fukien
Government has been informed and
asked to withhold payment of
same. These bonds were issued
during the third year of the Re-
public of China. This is to inform
the public that these lost bonds are
of no value.

Chai Feng-chi

10795

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise
that he has established himself as
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is
in a position to carry out the dif-
ferent classes of Civil Engineering
Work, such as Mapping and laying
out of Sites for Factories, Schools
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications
and Estimates for Factory Build-
ings and Godowns, for Wharves,
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for
Bridges and Roofs and for work
relating to Railroad and Road
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,
Plain and Reinforced Concrete
and Steel.

Hans Berents.

Civil Engineer,

Member of Norwegian and
American Engineering Societies.

13 Nanking Road.

10859

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
whence guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, from 1st October,
furnished or unfurnished house,
containing 3 or 4 rooms. Western
district or Frenchtown. Apply to
Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

10825

WANTED, after Sept. 15th,
furnished or unfurnished flat or
house, by American couple; no
children. Apply to Box 232,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10782 T. F.

WANTED: Furnished house, or
apartments, of not less than
five rooms, kitchen and ser-
vants' quarters. French-town
or Western district. Reply
with particulars as to terms,
etc., to Box 219, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10762 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by a young gentleman,
lessons in English from experienced
teacher. Please state terms to Box
246, THE CHINA PRESS.

10804 A 30

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing
the Park. Nice room facing South,
with full board, and all comforts
at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE

No. 1

Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished
rooms, bathrooms attached, with
and without verandah. Board
optional. Also extra large room,
suitable for two. Accommodation
for table boarders.

10831

COMFORTABLE home in Brit-

ish family, bed and bathroom, full
board. Terms moderate. Carter
Road. Apply to Box 249, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10816

TO LET, with board, nicely
furnished room with bathroom,
facing south, English family, 31
Boone Road.

10835 A 31

TO LET, large furnished room,
separate bathroom and verandah,
facing south. \$22 per month, im-
mediate occupation. Apply to Box
242, THE CHINA PRESS.

10802 A 20

TO LET, In Avenue Joffre
(private German family) Large
and airy room with veranda bal-
cony and bathroom attached, also
use of telephone. Suitable for
married couple or bachelors—with
or without board. Apply to Box
237, THE CHINA PRESS.

10798 A 31

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from Septem-
ber 1st. House will be decorated to
suit tenants. Apply to F. J.
Raven.

10834 T. F.

TO LET, 71 Broadway Terrace,
four-roomed residence. Apply to
10 Yangtzepoo Road.

10808 S 1

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue
Massenet; six large rooms, three
bathrooms with flush closets,
kitchen, servants' quarters, etc.,
gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du
Roi Albert; five large rooms,
sewing room, tiled bathrooms and
kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis.
11 Wayside Road; five large rooms,
two bathrooms, etc. Apply China
Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10743

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED young
lady, speaking French, English and
German, seeks position as com-
panion or governess in American
or other neutral family. Apply to
Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

10828

POSITION as typist and general
office assistant wanted by an
experienced young lady. Also
acquainted with filing. Apply to
Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

10827 S 3

WANTED, situation by a well-
educated Chinese, who is conversant
with translation, interpreting,
typewriting and general office
routine, writes a good hand and is
quick at figures; no objection to
outposts. Apply to Box 261,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10830 A 31

WORK after office hours, wanted
by Britisher, ten years local ex-
perience in accounts, fire insurance
and imports. Small remuneration
accepted. Apply to Box 260, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10829 S 3

YOUNG lady typist of several
years office experience desires pos-
ition. Address, Box No. 255,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10823-S-3

CLERKSHIP wanted by a young
Chinese, having three years' ex-
perience in bookkeeping, type-
writing, general office work. Salary
no object. Apply K516 Boone
Road.

10821 A 31

SITUATION WANTED, a
young junior assistant (Portu-
guese), with knowledge of office
routine and typewriting, is open for
engagement. Apply to Box 239,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10797 A 30

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese as godownkeeper, store-
keeper or timekeeper; many years'
experience in Shanghai. Apply to
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a
and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end
of December. Apply to the China
Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10
Canton Road.

10684

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse
Road, one room from 1st Septem-
ber. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39
Nanking Road.

10807 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for Hongkong, an
English nurse or nursery-governess
for one little girl. Apply "D," care
of THE CHINA PRESS.

10810 A 17 T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG man, American, desires
furnished room, with bath prefer-
ably, and board with private
family. Please address Box 262,
giving rates and particulars.

10817 A 30

WANTED, by neutral gentle-
man, furnished room with bath-
room attached, with or without
board, in Western district. Apply
to Box 250, THE CHINA